Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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Fly the Finest... FLY TWA
TRANS WORLD AIRLINES

MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

IN the Biblical account of the construction of the tabernacle in the Wilderness, when the people of Israel were en route from the land of bondage to the land of their fathers, we read an interesting story of the contribution women made to the work. Bezalel, who was in charge, asked for their assistance, by making offerings of their precious personal possessions, and in volunteering their services. Very soon after the first call was made, he had to issue a further proclamation throughout the camp: that they cease to bring and cease to throng the work site. The response was too overwhelming.

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THIS incident, at the very outset of the nation's history, set the pattern for the contribution of the Jewish woman to causes sacred to our people. And our history is resplendent not only with such examples of the dedication of their possessions and work that the women of Israel are ever prepared to make, it is also brightly studded with epics of women's moral and physical courage. Therefore it is not surprising that this Tenth Year of the State of Israel should also be an occasion when the organized Jewish women throughout the world should come in pilgrimage to view the culmination of their work for Zionism before the State came into being and for Israel after. Since the anniversary year began, several such organized pilgrimages have taken place. WIZO, Pioneer Women and Mizrahi women have been here, held their celebrations and been justly honoured for their achievements. Last night and today the great Hadassah pilgrimage has been convening in Jerusalem for the climax of their visit.

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IF any woman in modern times can be said to have synthesized in her own person all that the Jewish woman has stood for throughout the ages, and all that she has meant in the tasks and ideology of modern Zionism and in personal dedication to the building of the State of Israel, that woman was Henrietta Szold. Whether it was in blazing the way for the Hadassah Medical Organization which, nearly two generations ago, pioneered all that we have of modern medical services in Israel; whether it was by her mothering of the thousands of broken and orphaned children who came here to seek a new life in Youth Aliya which she headed; whether it was in the councils of the Zionist executive and other public bodies where she was the deep conscience of what was done here, she shone with a glory which will with difficulty be surpassed again by any one woman. But the glory has not died with her. It is immortalized in the very structure of the Hadassah movement and inspires those who lead this third of a million organized Zionist women in the U.S. It was reflected in the utterances of the brilliant women who lead Hadassah today and who took part in the ceremony of the presentation of the Henrietta Szold award to Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion in Jerusalem last night.

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IT was very fitting that Hadassah should have chosen to make Israel's leader the recipient of this award "in recognition of his great contribution to Israel, to the Jewish people and to democracy." It was fitting because Ben-Gurion fulfils the condition of the award personally and because he symbolizes the fact that, in a decade marked by such perversion of popular liberty in this area of the world, Israel has essentially made a great contribution to democracy. It is fitting, too, because Israel can modestly claim to have made a great contribution to the Jewish people.

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THE end of the war found Jewry everywhere reeling under the moral and physical shock of Hitler's genocide. That more than a third of the whole Jewish population of the world could be so readily done to death was a new fact in human experience. It aroused a wave of horror and shock. This was followed by a universal surge of sympathy. But objects of sympathy and compassion are divided by a very weak psychological wall from the feeling that they are lesser beings, in some way, than those who pity them. The emergence of Israel, its magnificently heroic struggle against an embattled Middle East and its accomplishments since in the face of world-wide political intrigue, boycott and the added strains induced by the East-West global struggle, have given the whole Jewish people a status and a restored pride which they may have had otherwise to strive for generations to attain. This is what Israel has done for the Jewish people. But it was not done just in Israel itself. It was also done by the organized effort for the establishment of the State which took place everywhere in the free Diaspora. All the sights of communal and public Jewish work were raised by this effort and in this real sense Israel has made, and is still making, its great "contribution to the Jewish people."

Tel Aviv, June, 12.

First 5 UN Observers Welcomed in Beirut

BEIRUT, Thursday. — Five U.N. observers arrived in Beirut by road from Israel today. They are the advance party to come to the Lebanon following last night's Security Council decision to dispatch observers to ensure that no persons or supplies of arms or other material cross the borders into Lebanon illegally.

Today's observers, members of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization with headquarters in Jerusalem, crossed the border by the coastal road at Rosh Hanikra. Five more are due in Beirut tomorrow.

Shortly after their arrival the U.N. officers met with officials of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry and later with the Army Commander, General Fuad Shehab.

Prime Minister Sami Solh welcomed the arrival of the observers, and said that the U.N. by its decision yesterday has "rendered a service of great value by giving substance to our demands to study our situation."

Noting that it was the first time that the U.N. "has moved so quickly and decisively," Solh said the action will "help restore the confidence of the population." He added: "Once our frontiers are well guarded the opposition will collapse without a fight."

The Premier said the rebel forces have grown from a few hundred at the start of the rebellion on May 9 to a force of 6,000 to 7,000 armed men. "Arms and personnel have been flowing into the country at an immense rate" in recent weeks. The rebels now have bazookas, anti-aircraft guns and some heavy weapons, he said.

The two rebel leaders, Rashid Karami who heads the insurgents at Tripoli, and Saed Salem, in Beirut, said they would cooperate fully with the U.N. observers to "prove there is no outside interference."

Mr. King Gordon, Canadian Director of the U.N. office in Cairo who flew here last night, said that the first five observers are headed by New Zealand Lt.-Col. Maurice Brown. The rest of the group would be made up of Lt.-Col. S. M. Mollersward, Sweden; Maj. Roberto Poggioli, Italy; Maj. O.P. Strandberg, Sweden, and Maj. Eduardo Caffioro, Italy.

Mr. Gordon said that Mr. David Blickenstaff, head of the U.N. Office in Paris, was arriving tonight to act as Secretary of the group. Mr. Hammarskjold's political adviser, Mr. Shastri, of India, also was expected shortly.

Dag: Step is 'Means to an End'

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — The work of the U.N. observation group now in the Lebanon is "to ensure that there is no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other material across the Lebanese borders," Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold told a press conference today.

The Secretary-General was closely questioned on the aspects of the observer group in the Lebanon which the Security Council yesterday gave him authority to set up.

He said that everything that could be said firmly about the task of the observers was in the Council resolution. "They are there as a means to an end, but not in the police or U.N.E.F. sense," and are "a contribution to the stopping of this illegal traffic."

He said he was awaiting replies from two of the three men of "wide political or military experience" whom he invited yesterday to become the top echelon of the observation team.

One of the group will be able to be there early next week, and he hoped to be able to speed it up as soon as he gets the replies. They must have discussions with the Lebanese authorities, run over the ground, and get a clear picture of the facts, so as to be able to plan the type of operation to undertake in fulfilment of the Council's decision, Mr. Hammarskjold added.

Depends on Events

He said the length of stay of the initial observer team in the Lebanon depended on developments.

Referring to his contacts yesterday with key delegates he said there was "full cooperation by all concerned, full support by all concerned."

Asked to elaborate on a statement he made after the shooting of Col. George Flint, Chairman of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, he said he hoped to be able to publish a report on the circumstances surrounding the death of Col. Flint early next week. A factual report had already been received but this in isolation was not very helpful. It had to be placed in proper perspective, in the light of all the circumstances of the incident, he explained.

Commenting on the incident, he added: "There should be a new kind of patience and flexibility. That has nothing to do with the underlying will to peace which I still very firmly believe exists."

Asked why he felt there was a will to peace between the Arabs and the Israelis, Mr. Hammarskjold replied: "Because I know both sides well."

Toukan Heads New Arab Refugee Office

GENEVA, Thursday (INA).— More than a million Arab refugees have decided to take matters into their own hands and negotiate directly "with any country" for an economic settlement of their situation, according to a group of 10 delegates who claim to speak for the Arab refugee communities in Syria, the Gaza Strip, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf states.

The group, which has chosen Tewfik Toukan, a former Jaffa landowner, as its spokesman, last month set up in Geneva an appropriate non-political organization for such negotiations.

Details were given by Toukan to an INA correspondent. He said that the refugees have decided that no one, except themselves, is authorized to handle the following:

Refugee development, indemnities regarding their properties (now in the hands of Israel), and limited resettlement schemes in the Arab countries for those refugees unwilling to return to Palestine and prepared voluntarily to accept resettlement on an indemnity basis.

Cordier Due From Beirut Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. Andrew Cordier, special representative of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold for Mt. Scopus affairs, is due in Jerusalem from Beirut about noon today for a one-week stay.

He is due to fly from Beirut with the Chief-of-Staff of the U.N.T.S.O., Maj.-Gen. Carl von Horn, to Kalandia airfield. A U.N. source said yesterday that Mr. Cordier's programme would not be worked out until his arrival in Jerusalem.

The same source said that the report on the May 26 attack on Mt. Scopus had not yet been completely delivered to the Secretary-General in New York by yesterday. It is being sent in sections. It was therefore premature to speculate on its publication. Technical problems, including translation, have held up the report.

(Leader — Page 4)

Nasser Confers With Serraj

CAIRO, Thursday. — Abdul Nasser conferred last night with Col. Abdul Hamid Serraj, former head of Syria's military intelligence and now Interior Minister of the Syrian region. The subject of the meeting was not disclosed.

It was reported that Akram Hourani, U.A.R. Deputy President, revealed Syria has decided to raise taxes by 15 to 35 per cent to cover the increased deficit in the Syrian budget. He said that the deficit has increased from last year's figure of L.S100m. (about £10m.) to L.S350m. this year.

(UPI, Amman Radio)

Sweden Upsets Hungary, 2-1

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (Reuter). — Sweden tonight defeated Hungary 2-1 in one of the biggest upsets in the World Soccer Cup competition, and became the first team to qualify for the quarter-finals.

It was also the first team with full points after playing two matches in the final series of the tournament.

(Earlier Story — Page 2)

Jordan House Backs Union's Foreign Policy

The Federal Parliament of the Union of Jordan and Iraq in Amman at a session attended by the Union Premier, Nuri Said, and some of his Ministers, endorsed the Union's general foreign policy which is aimed at "strengthening brotherly relations with Arab states."

The Deputies agreed to make efforts to solve the "Palestine problem," while maintaining complete Arab rights.

The Iraqi Minister for National Guidance, Burham e-Din Bashayan, was received in audience by King Saud on Wednesday afternoon.

(Reuter, ANA)

JAILED FOR SPYING

Suleiman Mohammed Mahmoud has been sentenced by a Jordan military court to 20 years imprisonment with hard labour on charges of spying for Israel. Four other Jordanians were sentenced to 10 years each on the same charge, the Old City daily, "El Jihad" said yesterday.

Soustelle Arrives in Paris On De Gaulle's Summons

PARIS, Thursday. — M. Jacques Soustelle, ex-Gaullist Member of Parliament, arrived today in Paris by air from Algiers after receiving a summons from General de Gaulle.

He drove off immediately from the Villacoublay military airfield in a black limousine with M. Roger Frey, Secretary-General of the Social Republican (ex-Gaullist) Party.

M. Soustelle remains the mystery man behind the scenes in the crisis that is still shaking France. As right-wing leader in the National Assembly, he played a key role in bringing down Premier Felix Gaillard last April 15, a government collapse that led to the present crisis between Paris and Algiers.

He is not himself a member of the Public Safety Committee in Algiers, but is believed to be the man giving them political advice. When Gen. de Gaulle visited Algeria last week, the cries of "Long live Soustelle" almost drowned out similar cries for the Prime Minister.

Break Rumoured

M. Soustelle, a close associate of the General during the war, was a leading member of the political party that Gen. de Gaulle later formed. There have been unconfirmed reports, however, that the two men broke several years ago.

The Public Safety Committee extremists were known to have been disappointed that Gen. de Gaulle did not make M. Soustelle Governor-General of Algeria—a post he held several years ago. But M. Soustelle, who has long championed settlers' rights in Algeria, reportedly was offered some "high position" by the Premier.

Lately, however, Gen. de Gaulle's associates have made no mention of the fact that M. Soustelle might eventually be granted some such position. It was considered likely that Gen. de Gaulle wanted to question him about developments within the All-Algeria Public Safety Committee, which earlier this week urged the General to get rid of all political parties in France.

Delbecque Returns

Another leading member of the May 13 insurrection, M. Leon Delbecque, flew back to Algiers from Paris this afternoon. M. Delbecque, vice-president of the Public Safety Committee, had been in France for several days visiting his family and meeting his "friends."

It had been presumed that M. Delbecque was making contact with clandestine public safety committees in France. Two of them are known to have been established, in Marseilles and Lyon, France's second and third largest cities.

Gen. de Gaulle was reported today to have told his Cabinet that officers would have to leave the Public Safety Committee on which they are serving in Algeria. There are 15 officers in the All-Algeria Public Safety Committee recently enlarged from 72 to 78 members. Three of them are generals, including Gen. Jacques Massu.

Macmillan Confers With Canadian Premier

OTTAWA, Thursday (Reuter). — The British Prime Minister today began two days' discussions with Canada's Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker.

Mr. Macmillan, who arrived from Washington last night, is expected to concentrate on financial and economic matters, including the Commonwealth Economic Conference to open in Montreal on September 15.

Mr. Macmillan will also brief Canadian leaders on his talks in Washington this week with President Eisenhower and may also report on disarmament discussions which Canadian officials feel have recently taken a more hopeful turn.

U.S. Planning Manned Rocket to Mars

STORRS, Connecticut, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. Army plans a human visit to Mars, a scientist who acts as an army adviser said here last night.

Prof. H. Waring, head of the Chemistry Department at the University of Connecticut and a member of the Army Scientific Advisory Panel, told a reporter that the plan called for a 12 man spaceship weighing 1,700 tons, and that "many technical details have been worked out."

He said he believed the trip, taking 360 days each way, could be made with a safe return in three years time.

Poujadists Dissolve

ANGERS, Western France, Thursday (Reuter). — The Poujadist movement at a specially called congress here today dissolved its parliamentary group and prepared to throw its energies into a Metropolitan public safety movement.

Algerian Rebel Chiefs To Confer in Tunis

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Well-informed sources said in Cairo today that top Algerian nationalist leaders who have been in conference here for the last week are scheduled to leave shortly for Tunis.

The leaders are members of the National Liberation Front (FLN), which spearheads rebel operations in Algeria. They were not expected to take any further decision before consulting with Tunisian and Moroccan political leaders.

Reports from Tunis said today that the Moroccan Prime Minister, Ahmed Belafrej, and his Deputy, Bouabib, are due in Tunis on Monday for talks with President Bourguiba and other Tunisian leaders. The FLN leaders are expected to take part in the discussions.

Jakarta Forces Land In Celebes Area

JAKARTA, Thursday (Reuter). — Indonesian Government troops have landed on strategic islands round rebel strongholds in the north Celebes, Jakarta Radio said today.

The radio did not say where or when the landings took place.

The town and harbour of Manado, the rebel capital in Celebes, was attacked by Government planes, which also hit at Mapanget airfield and the rebel defence lines between Butung and Moena.

Kishi Re-elected Japan's Premier

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, Liberal-Democratic Party leader, was re-elected Premier by the House of Representatives today. He defeated the opposition Socialist Party's candidate by 290 votes to 162.

Mr. Kishi tonight announced a new Cabinet. Later he was received by Emperor Hirohito for the formal swearing-in ceremony.

Labour Party Wins Two By-Elections

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Labour Party won two parliamentary by-elections today, and increased the size of its majority in one of them. In Wigan, Lancashire, Labour received 27,500 votes against the Conservatives' 10,200, marking an increase of 2,500 votes in the local Labour Party majority.

In Saint Helen's, Lancashire, Labour received 26,500 votes, the Conservatives' 14,400, indicating a decline of 4,000 votes in the Labour Party majority there.

(Driberg Interview — Page 3)

Moscow Organizing New 'Peace Congress'

MOSCOW, Thursday (UPI) — Russia today announced a "summit conference of world opinion" to be held in Stockholm on July 16 in a new bid to push disarmament.

The announcement was made to a press conference by Mr. Ilya Ehrenburg, Vice-President of the Soviet Peace Committee and eloquent star of successive post-war congresses of the Soviet sponsored "partisans of Peace."

Austria's New Minister Arrives

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Austria's new Minister to Israel, Dr. Ernst Luegmayer, arrived by El Al yesterday, and was met by the Deputy Chief of Protocol, a Foreign Ministry representative, and Legation officials.

Dr. Luegmayer, who is 43, is a student of political economy and engineering. He entered Government service in 1945, and has served as adviser in the Legation in Turkey and as Consul-General in Berlin. He is married and has three children.

חברת החשמל לארץ־ישראל בע"מ

The Palestine Electric Corporation Limited

The Corporation is pleased to announce that, under the conditions prevailing, it has been found possible to permit electric boilers (storage water heaters) to be switched on during certain hours of the day, in addition to the night hours, during this summer.

Boilers may therefore be switched on between 9.30 p.m. and 6.30 a.m. and between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

New Communal Riots in Nicosia, Famagusta Claim Two More Lives

Elderly Cypriot being escorted to a first-aid station during Sunday's riots in Nicosia when Turkish Cypriots attacked the Greek Cypriot quarter after the Turkish Information Office had been damaged by a bomb.

Express Photo

UK Sends Paratroops As Greece Says Security Lax

Communal rioting between Greek and Turkish Cypriots exploded in both Nicosia and Famagusta yesterday, with two Greeks being killed near the Cypriot capital. The violence in the island's two main cities spurred action in London, Athens, and Ankara.

In London the War Office announced last night that in view of a deterioration of the internal security situation in Cyprus a battalion of paratroops will be sent there as a precautionary measure.

The Third Parachute Battalion, with a few small supporting units, would probably leave by air on Saturday, it was learned. The remainder of the Parachute Brigade will be at readiness to move at short notice.

Earlier, a Foreign Office spokesman said no Nato mediation in Cyprus was contemplated for the time being, despite the Greek appeal to the Nato Council.

Hits British Authority

The Greek Foreign Minister told Parliament in Athens that Greece had protested to Britain against the "inadequacy of the British authority in Cyprus" to avert anti-Greek riots. He said that the Government had received the British plan for Cyprus but this would not be disclosed until it had been presented in the British Parliament on Tuesday.

Mr. Averoff announced that the Greek permanent representative at the U.N. was instructed today to address a letter to the Chairman of the Security Council denouncing and protesting against the events in Cyprus.

In Ankara, the Turkish Government responded to a British appeal for Turkey to use its influence to calm Cypriot Turks, by issuing a statement which said Turkey had always opposed a slackening of disciplinary precautions on the island and different treatment of the island's two communities.

Warns of 'Civil War'

The Turkish Cypriot leader, Dr. Fazil Kutchuk, yesterday bitterly charged Greece and Britain with bringing "a civil war" to Cyprus. He spoke before a chanting mass rally in Ankara, and was interrupted repeatedly by cries of "Partition or death," and other slogans attacking Britain and Makarios.

The death of two Cypriots in a clash yesterday brought to nine the total killed since Saturday — seven Greeks and two Turks. Three hundred Greeks this afternoon marched towards Geunteli, a Turkish village eight kms. north of Nicosia. Security forces diverted them but the clash occurred between the two sides.

In the morning, Turkish Cypriot mobs besieged Nicosia's Divisional Police Headquarters for the second day, demanding the release of Turkish youths arrested on Wednesday for looting Greek stores. They were dispersed by British troops with bayonets fixed.

17 Hurt in Famagusta

Furious rioting erupted in Famagusta and at least 17 persons were injured. The street battle broke out when panicky Greek Cypriots moving out of the mixed Turco-Greek sector of the town, ran head-on into a mob of Turks. Fists and clubs flailed wildly. Women stumbled and fell, and church bells rang out, bringing other Greeks running from their homes armed with clubs. British troops and police who rushed to the scene hurled tear-gas bombs into the crowds and made several baton charges before the riot broke up. Police declared a curfew as soon as the uproar ended.

(UPI, Reuter)

New British Plan Arouses Anxiety

By GERDA L. COHEN,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Next week's announcement of the British plan for Cyprus is liable to ignite a more violent conflict between Turkish and Greek Cypriots, according to observers here.

The plan is reported to envisage the gradual transference of administration to representatives proportionally elected by both sectors, coupled with a future referendum to decide the island's status.

Britain hopes that the population, if freed from external pressure, would opt for remaining within the Commonwealth, but Turkish insistence on partition and Greece's claim to be the island's sole guardian are likely to thwart the well-intentioned planners in Whitehall. It is understood that both the Greek and Turkish Governments have received the plan from their Ambassadors and have given it a chilly reception.

Turkish disapproval may be gauged by the unchecked resurgence of anti-Greek rioting, despite British appeals to Ankara. Advocates of Enosis will not support the plan, according to editorials here.

However, while British security powers appear unable to protect the Greek community, Turkish attacks might win more support for union with Greece than the underground movement ever did. Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd's talk yesterday with the NATO Secretary-General M. Paul Henri Spaak, was reported to have examined the Greek call for NATO intervention, considering the island's strategic importance.

UK Continuing Arms Supply to Lebanon

LONDON, Thursday (UPI). — Britain is continuing to supply arms to the Lebanese Government, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs David Ormsby-Gore told the Commons last night.

He said that to refuse to honour particular orders for arms placed by the recognized Lebanese Government would amount to "interference in the affairs of the Lebanon." Questioned about a newspaper report which said Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and President Eisenhower had arranged to supply 12 British Hawker Hunter jet fighters to the Lebanon, he said: "I have not seen the report, but I do not see why the authorized government of a country should not place orders for arms."

The Minister said Britain had "for a time been a normal supplier of the Lebanese armed forces." He said it was not the policy of the Government to reveal details on arms transactions but the recent supply to Lebanon has been on a "very small scale."

SCHOOL IN VIRGINIA ACCEPTS INTEGRATION

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia, Thursday (UPI). — Parents of children in a white school threatened with admission of Negroes have voted to permit a "measure of integration" rather than to close the public school, it was disclosed today.

Immigration of U.S. Jewish Youth 'Vital'—Ben-Gurion

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion asserted last night in Jerusalem that world Jewry, "and especially the Jews of America," will not survive without "an intimate link with Israel." He considered as "vital" the immigration of American Jewish youth.

He was speaking at the special ceremony in Binyanei Ha'ooma at which he received the coveted Henrietta Szold Award from Hadassah, in the presence of President Izhak Ben-Zvi. The ceremony was presided over by Dr. Miriam K. Freund and attended by 400 Hadassah pilgrims, and an audience of 3,500. The presentation of the award, which carries with it a $1,000 grant, was made by Miss Loula D. Lasker of New York City, chairman of the Henrietta Szold Award Committee.

The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, in his address, compared Mr. Ben-Gurion to Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, "a man who met destiny head-on and unafraid."

The citation was awarded to Mr. Ben-Gurion after Hadassah had set aside a previous requirement that its recipients should be American citizens.

2 Great Centres

Mr. Ben-Gurion declared: "Today we have two great Jewish centres in the Diaspora, between them comprising over 70 per cent of all Jewry outside of Israel — the U.S. and the Soviet Union. There is no doubt that Russian Jewry will come to Israel in its masses if only the gates are opened and it is almost certain that the gates will be opened one day."

But the question of immigration from North and South America, and mainly the U.S., the greatest concentration of Diaspora Jewry, is vital to the destinies of both Israel and American Jewry — "and this time I do not mean what we call the immigration of capital." He said he was not yet thinking of mass immigration but of the coming of the best and finest of the younger generation.

In pointing out that political and economic distress for Jews in other countries motivates their emigration to Israel, Mr. Ben-Gurion declared that "the factor of distress does not exist in the U.S., and it is to be hoped that it will not arise in the future." However, he noted, there is only one factor that can bring about emigration of American Jews to Israel, and that this is the "attraction of Israel."

"American Jews of the younger generation will come to Israel if they do not find satisfaction in a life of plea-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

RULER OF KUWAIT IN DAMASCUS

Sheikh Abdullah Sabah, the ruler of Kuwait, arrived in Damascus yesterday morning on an official visit, the Arab News Agency reported. He recently visited Baghdad

3,000 Cheer B-G As Award Made

Over 3,000 people spontaneously rose to their feet when Mr. David Ben-Gurion was handed the citation award last night in one of the most impressive ceremonies staged in the Capital. As President Ben-Zvi also began to rise, Mr. Ben-Gurion protestingly beckoned him to remain seated.

Local Hadassah organizers brought a touch of American rally-craft to the ceremony, as the distinguished assembly were announced individually as they mounted the platform, adorned by the Israel and U.S. flags.

Applause mounted in crescendo and broke out into a thunder for the Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, and Ambassador Lawson, reaching a climax for the President together with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Ben-Gurion announced he was giving the $1,000 that went with the award for translations of the classics into Hebrew.

Also on the platform were 16 members of Hadassah's national board, the Minister of Labour, the Netherlands Ambassador, the Mayor of Jerusalem, Supreme Court Justice Agranat, the President of the Hebrew University, the Director General of the Hadassah Medical Organization, and the Mayor of Pittsburgh, Mr. David Lawrence.

Dr. Freund, presiding, bravely speaking in Hebrew to Mr. Ben-Gurion's obvious delight, said it was a privilege for Hadassah to have a share in moulding the State of Israel. After lauding the Prime Minister and Henrietta Szold, she said that the event served as a challenge to Hadassah to strengthen its will and purpose for the future of Israel.

Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, chairman of the 1958 pilgrimage, and Mrs. Julia Dushkin, chairman of the Hadassah Council in Israel, said that Henrietta Szold had given to Hadassah a vision of the unity of mankind, a love of the whole Jewish people, and a broad sense of social responsibility.

SOVIETS DENY REPORT OF MALENKOV'S DEATH

NEW DELHI Thursday (UPI). — Soviet Embassy officials termed as "ridiculous" reports that former Premier Georgi Malenkov has been executed. Mr. Malenkov, after being ousted from the Soviet leadership, was put in charge of a power station in Central Asia.

ישראל

Attention Tourists

Tenth Anniversary Silver Commemorative Coins

will be obtainable at all Bank Leumi branches beginning June 15, 1958.

The price of the coin, including an olive wood box, is $6.50.

Please have your identity document with you when you come to buy.

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Social & Personal

The President yesterday received a delegation from the Israel-Mexico Chamber of Commerce. The delegation was accompanied by the Mexican Minister, Mr. Gustavo Ortiz Hernan, and Mr. Moshe Tov, of the Foreign Ministry. Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi yesterday received the children of the sixth grade of the Pi'iz Am school.

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Mr. Tom Driberg, the British Labour Party Chairman, was entertained last night at the Gat Rimon Hotel in Tel Aviv by the Mapai Party Secretary-General, Dr. G. Josephthal, and Mrs. Lily Beyrack-Cohen, head of the Mapai section for English-speaking members. Mr. Driberg is leaving for home this morning.

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The Honorary Guatemalan Consul in Tel Aviv, Mr. Isaac Weissman, and his wife visited the Hechal Shlomo Religious Centre yesterday.

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A reception for the Mexico-Israel Chamber of Commerce group which arrived this week for a two-week stay was given last night at Beit Shalom, Jerusalem, by the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency. The twelve-man group of Mexican industrialists is headed by Mr. Boris Siegal.

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Visitors to the Hebrew University yesterday included Mr. Edward Toledano, New York member of the Board of Directors of the American Friends of the Hebrew University, and Mrs. Toledano; Mr. and Mrs. D.L. Davidowitz, of South Africa; Mr. and Mrs. B. Groberman, of Alberta, Canada; and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Levy, of Liverpool, England.

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Mr. Gershon Agron, Mayor of Jerusalem, will open the Nahum Guttman exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists' House tomorrow at 11 a.m.

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The Israel Ambassador to Argentina, Mr. A. Kubovy; the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*, Mr. Ted R. Lurie; and Nahum Steimach, of the Israel football team, will be the speakers at the Vocal Newspaper to be held at Beit Sokolow at 8.45 this evening.

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Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, of the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, currently in Israel as guest of the Weizmann Institute of Science, will lecture on "A General Consideration of Structure in Proteins," on Sunday, June 15, at 4 p.m. in the Wix Auditorium at Rehovot.

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IN MEMORIAM

A memorial service for Ina Govinska, of Habimah, will be held at the Nahlat Yitzhak Cemetery at 11.30 a.m. today. Buses will leave Habimah Square half an hour before the ceremony.

Tel Aviv Rotary Awards Scholarships

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Eight local secondary school students were today presented with Rotary Stipends enabling them to continue their studies. The presentation ceremony was held at a meeting of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club. One of the recipients was an Arab student from Jaffa.

The meeting was addressed by the Director-General of the Ministry of Education and Culture, Dr. Moshe Avidor, who told the group that education in a democratic society should not be the exclusive responsibility of the Government and that it was imperative that other public-spirited bodies take an interest in, and support it.

THE ISRAEL NATIONAL
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1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Air-conditioned

FAUST
Tomorrow, June 14, at 8 p.m.

DON PASQUALE
Sun., June 15, at 8.30 p.m.

Premiere of
"FESTIVAL BALLET"
of the Israel National Opera
on Thurs., June 19 at 8.30 p.m.

DON PASQUALE
Sat., June 21, at 8.30 p.m.

FAUST
Sun., June 22, at 8 p.m.

"FESTIVAL BALLET"
of the Israel National Opera
Tues., June 24, at 8.30 p.m.

Doors will be closed 20 minutes before the performance. Tickets at the Opera House box office from 10-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 37769, as well as on the evening of the performance.

VISITORS' GALLERY: Tom Driberg

U.K. Labour Awaits Elections

Great Britain can expect general elections by next Spring, possibly as early as this autumn, according to the Chairman of the Labour Party, Mr. Tom Driberg, who is now completing a four-day visit to Israel.

If the present swing away from the Tories continues, Mr. Driberg says, Labour will win the election "because of the logic of figures." But this does not mean that Labour has won over a great part of the population to its cause, he explains by way of self-criticism.

"We have not attracted the new, young voters or the floating voters. The young people are fed up with politics and politicians. The angry-young-men cult are militantly anti-establishment. They are not positively for any new ideology. They are sagin' everything in power.

"Among the more intelligent young people in Britain it has taken on the form of French existentialism — a sort of political nihilism."

Mr. Driberg says that at the universities there are no longer large audiences for political speakers, but there are turnouts for socio-religious addresses, or for lectures on penal reform, the Wolfenden Report, or on the abolition of capital punishment.

"I hope it's only a passing thing... We in the Labour Party have not presented our case in as exciting a way as we should. Parties have become dull. This is the result of the heavy responsibilities we have to carry. We are not making any more commitments than we think we can fulfil. It's not appealing, but it is responsible."

Press and Television

Mr. Driberg is a journalist as well as a politician. He wrote a popular column under the name "William Hickey" for the "Daily Express," then went over to "Reynolds News" in 1943. In 1954, he wrote "Beaverbrook: a Study in Power and Frustration." Lord Beaverbrook is the baron of the "Daily Express."

The use of television in political campaigns will be of help to Labour, because most of the daily newspapers are pro-Conservative, he says. Television has the effect of dulling the Conservative papers' smear campaigns against Labour candidates, for when the electorate can see their candidates on the screen they get an objective picture.

This prompts newspaperman Driberg to describe freedom of the press as the "freedom to print such of the proprietors' prejudices as the advertisers do not object to."

An Oxford man, Mr. Driberg was for long an Independent. As such he was an M.P. from 1942 to 1945, when he joined Labour. He is not now in the Commons.

The next Labour Government, says Mr. Driberg, will re-nationalize steel and long-distance road transport. National health charges will be abolished; rent controls will be re-introduced in the form of "municipalisation;" a super-annuation scheme will be implemented, and educational reforms to deal with the problem of stratification will be initiated.

In international affairs, the Labour Party will strive to take the cold war out of the Middle East. The policy on the Israel-Arab conflict consists of an end to the blockade, recognition of Israel by the Arab states, resettlement of refugees, and minor border rectifications.

Oil, the bugaboo of British foreign policy, should be put on a strictly commercial basis, according to Labour policy, without the necessity of entering into political alliances.

The long-term improvement of all the Middle East peoples is one of the basic tenets of the Party, and towards this aim it has promised to allot one per cent of the budget (about £180m.) for these areas.

Mr. Driberg saw Nasser before coming to Israel and on Wednesday he had an interview with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. The journalist put his talks with the Egyptian leader off-the-record, but he holds out little hope of a settlement in the near future.

MOSHE LEVIN

HAIFA HAGANA veterans receive their Hagana ribbon on June 29, the 13th anniversary of "Black Saturday."

Where to go

TODAY

• **Meet the Israelis:** —
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.
Tour the Anti-Tuberculosis League Clinic, daily 9-12 noon. Jerusalem: Tel. 3236; Tel Aviv: Tel. 22643; Haifa: Tel. 2610.

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo:**—
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8.30-3. Tomorrow: 10-5.

• **Exhibitions:** —
New Exhibition: 10 years of archaeological activities, 1948-1958. Department of Antiquities, 26 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1, 3-6.
1) Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art; 2) Ancient pottery, glass and textiles from various civilisations; 3) Preview of primitive sculpture; 4) Nine Generations of American Painting; 5) Graphic Exhibition: America is Melting Pot. Selected recent acquisitions. Bezalel Museum, 9-1. Tomorrow: 10-1.
Collective exhibition of oils, gouaches, water-colour drawings of twenty artists. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., Jerusalem, 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow: 10-2.
Works by Zvi Raphaeli. Safrai Art Gallery, Jaffa Road.
Stamatsky Aquarelles. Jewellery as supplied to Georg Jensen Inc., 5th Avenue, New York. Rina Gallery, 13 Princess Mary Avenue, (entrance Rehov Yanai). Today: 10-1. Tomorrow: 11-1.

• **Libraries:**—
Bezalel Museum, Sunday to Thursday, 9-1, 3.30-6.

• **Tours:** —
There will be no Hadassah tour today.
Hebrew University Conducted Tour, daily, every hour on the hour 9-1; 3-6. New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Bldg. 11 a.m., a visit to Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School in Ein Karem. Phone (until Monday) 67980 for bookings.

• **Film Shows:** —
Israel films daily 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayesod Hall.

• **Israel Exhibitions:**—
Binyanei Ha'uma. Today 10 a.m.—4 p.m. Tomorrow night open till Midnight.

• **Recorded Music:**—
Terrace Music (outdoors). Bach. Sonata for Two Violins and Orchestra; Beethoven Quartet No.3 in C Major, Op. 59, No.3; G. Brunetti, Symphony in C Minor. Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Entertainments:**—
Italian specialities. Lunch, Dinner. Luky's Bar-Restaurant, 9 Allenby Rd. First class Italian menu at ILS.
For dinner and pleasant entertainment — Dolphin Bar—Restaurant, 16 Shalom Aleichem. Tel. 23973. Music & Dance. Recommended to Tourists.

• **Exhibitions:**—
"Wise on View." Wise Tourist Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, 9-5.

• **Tourist Service:**—
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 23239.
Wise Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon.

• **Y.O.A. House:** —
Tourist Oneg Shabbath, 9.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service:** —
Visit Hadassah Club, 27 Rehov Yerushalayim. Tel. 4896.

TEL HANAN

• **Theatre** —
Benzion Witler, Shifra Lerer in Yiddish Musical: "Zein Greisse Liebe." 8.45.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:** —
New oil and water colour Paintings by Nahum Gutman. Opening by the Mayor, Mr. Gershon Agron, at 11 a.m., Artists House.

TEL AVIV

Museum Collection, Museum, 10-1. Entrance by tickets prepared in advance.
Paintings by Ze'ev Wissenfeld. Kasa Art Gallery, 97 Rehov Dizengoff, 11-1, 5-7.
Union of Israel Painters and Sculptors, 36th annual exhibition. Beit Hamlin, 26 Rehov Weizmann and at Artists Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1.

• **Y.O.A. House:**—
American Documentary Films, 6 and 9.30 p.m.

• **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Hanna Senesh," 8.30. Ohel, "Blockade Runners," 8.30.

• **Music Programme:**—
Saturday Music Hour with organ music. These records: Beethoven, Leonore Overture No.1 in C; Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suites Nos. 1 and 2; Rachmaninoff, Concerto No. 4 in G Minor. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. 10.30 p.m. Public welcome.

• **Lectures:**—
Dr. H. Bar-Dayan on "Israel and the Dispersion in the Teachings of Prof. Ravidowitz," on the first anniversary of the latter's death. Dramatic reading by Margalit Laor; political review by Eliyahu Hason. Beit Ha'am, 11 a.m.

• **Opera:**—
Israel National Opera. "Faust," last appearance of Georges Vaillant of Grand Opera, Paris. Opera House, 1 Allenby Road.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** —
"Applied Art in Israel" — Photography, Ceramics, Textiles. Organized in honour of the 10th Anniversary of the State of Israel. Municipal Museum, City Hall. 10-1, 4-7. Closing tonight.
"25 Years Creative Work in Israel," by S. Lazen. Painters and Sculptors' Association, 24 U.N.O. Avenue. 10-1, 5-8.

GIVAT ALIYAH

• **Theatre** —
Benzion Witler, Shifra Lerer in Yiddish Musical: "Zein Greisse Liebe." 8.45.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

June 15 — "This Earth," Amphitheatre, Hula Valley; "Visions of Simone Machard," Ashkelon.
June 16 — "Hanna Senesh," (Workers' Performance), Tel Aviv; "The Egg," Ramle.
June 17 — "The Egg," Tel Aviv; "Hanna Senesh," Beit Shean.
June 18 — "The Egg," Tel Aviv; "Hanna Senesh," Kiryat Haim.
June 19 — "Hanna Senesh" (For Organisation Municipal Workers), Tel Aviv; "The Egg," Armon, Haifa, 9 p.m.

All performances commence at 8.30 unless stated otherwise. Box office Tel. 22762.

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TEL AVIV, Thursday (URIS). — The Tel Aviv University and the Beersheba chapter of the Israel-America Friendship League yesterday joined the list of beneficiaries of the American Special Cultural Programme for Israel, when Ambassador Edward B. Lawson presented them with the initial payments on grants of IL100,000 and IL50,000 respectively.

The grant to the Tel Aviv University was presented at a formal ceremony this afternoon and will go to finance two projects in the Natural Science and Humanities Faculties; an IL80,000 appropriation for lectureships in the field of American studies; and a IL30,000 three-year programme of scholarships in U.S. universities and for teacher training.

The second grant is to provide the Beersheba chapter of the Israel-America Friendship League with club premises. The presentation ceremony was attended by the Executive Chairman of the League, Mr. S. Z. Abramov; the Chairman of the Tel Aviv chapter, Dr. A. Ankorion; the League's public relations director, Dr. E. Klimowsky; League Treasurer, Mr. David Bruenn; and Ravaluf Mordechai Makleff and Mr. J. Marash of the Beersheba chapter.

A reception for Mr. Katzen was later given by Z.O.A. House and the management of the Kfar Silver Agricultural School at the Z.O.A. House.

Mosquitoes to Be Run Out of Capital

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Municipality has allocated more than 2,900 work days to fight mosquitoes in the capital. The campaign is being run jointly by the District Health Officer and the Anti-Malarial Department of the Ministry of Health.

It is planned to spray regularly 22 cisterns and the "sewage swamps" formed in many parts of the city which are not linked to the central drainage system.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 22 Ussishkin, 4706.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3536. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gvirol, Frankel, 38 King George 23721, Jaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr. 67405. JAFFA: 10 Rehov 4, 82700. RAMAT GAN: Lifschitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta 7 Stampfer. BEHOVOT: Lewinsky, 170 Herzl, 98-1091. RISHON: Krellen, HOLON: Rivek, Struma Sq. NATANYA: Assuta.
HAIFA: Nordau, 18 Nordau, 6039.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Alba, Zion Sq. 3708. Valero, 11 Emek Refaim, 4740.
TEL AVIV (DAY): Breiman, 86 Allenby, 62282. Shilman, 57 Ahad Ha'am, 4091. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 28536. Castel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 22116. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr. 67452. JAFFA: Briut, 6 Rehov 3, 82833. (NIGHT): Mirpa, 77 Allenby, 3487. Brand, 343 Dizengoff, 26440. Bilski, Dizengoff Circle, 26346. Zwicker, 27 Sheinkin, 3685. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr. 67408. JAFFA: Briut, 6 Rehov 3, 82833. RAMAT GAN: Rama, 66 Jabotinsky, 73483. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 40 Stampfer. BEHOVOT: Lewinsky 170 Herzl, 98-1091. RISHON: Krellen. HOLON: Briut, Struma Sq. NATANYA: Assuta.
HAIFA: Schmidt, 45 Herzl, 4041.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Levinger, 33 King George, 2877. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Har Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Grunewald, 22 Bin-Nun, 62063. Dr. Altchuler, 6 Straus, 4071. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Har Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411.

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Chamber of Shipping of Israel Bulletin No. 26

SHIPS IN ISRAEL PORTS BETWEEN 9.6.58 AND 11.6.58

Ship	Flag	Cargo discharged	Cargo loaded
HAIFA:—			
Messapia	Italian	25 tons generals passengers	60 t. generals, 6272 passengers
Selcuk	Turkish	2,000 t. oil cakes, bulk	
Leslot	German	3,650 t. generals, sulphur	6,000 t. cement generals
Sicilian	British	942 t. soda and barrels	
Ashkelon	Israel	267 t. gen. from, chemicals	Phosphates, gen.
Har Cha'an	Israel	mills in bulk	
Hadar	Israel	Floating Dock	
Nachshon	Israel	Waiting	

Ships laid up, all Israel: A. Graets, Aliya, Dvora, Tel Aviv, dead weight 363,650 tons.

Since 1.1.58: Total cargo discharged, 621,345 tons; total cargo loaded, 149,300 tons; total cargo discharged & loaded incl. citrus, 1,823,578 t.

TEL AVIV/JAFFA:			
Irene	Sweden	300 t. generals	
Likos	American	300 t. cotton	

Since 1.1.58: Total cargo discharged & loaded, 124,235 tons.

ELIAT:—			
Aifit	Israel	630 tons generals	100 tons cement, phosphates, gen.

World Cup Holders Railed to Draw

STOCKHOLM, Thursday. — West Germany (Group A), the holders, Yugoslavia (Group B), Sweden (Group C), and Brazil and Russia, tied in Group D, head their respective groups after yesterday's matches in the World Soccer Cup competition in Sweden.

In Group one, West Germany staged a great second half rally to snatch a 2-2 draw with Czechoslovakia, after trailing 0-2 at the interval. They now have three points from two games and lead by a point from Argentina, who also came from behind to beat Northern Ireland, the "Cinderella" team of the competition, 3-1.

The green-shirted Irishmen shot ahead in the fifth minute with a header by Peter McFarlan and had most of the play in the first half, but Argentina levelled through a penalty by Corbatta just before half-time and with brilliant footwear and ball control dominated the second half.

Northern Ireland also have two points, but a worse goal average than Argentina. The match on Sunday between West Germany and the Irishmen will have a decisive bearing on qualification.

Favoured Brazil suffered a bad case of jitters against England and were held to a scoreless tie in the featured second-round game. It was the first setback for the 3-1 favourites in the three-week tournament, and the second time that England chalked up a point at the expense of one of soccerdom's greats.

Britain drew with Russia on the opening day. The seven-game second round of the tournament's round-robin pools brought about only one decision — Austria was eliminated. Austria suffered its second straight defeat, 2-0 against Russia, and now are too far behind the other teams of its Group to catch up. The 16 teams competing in the tournament are divided into four groups, with the two top teams from each qualifying for the quarter-finals.

The third-round games on Sunday will determine which of the remaining 15 teams will qualify for the last eight. Mexico drew with Wales, 1-1, through an almost miraculous last-minute goal; Paraguay beat Scotland, 3-2; Yugoslavia defeated France, 2-3.

The Brazilians were expected to all but walk over England, who have never recovered from an 8-1 humiliation by Hungary five years ago, and from having been eliminated from the 1950 World Cup by the United States. But the Brazilians, confident and almost cocky after an easy first-round victory over Austria, looked nervous and unsure on the field at Gothenburg's jam-packed Nya Ullevi Stadium. In the end, they could call themselves lucky that England's team lacked the goal-getter it badly needed to score from numerous opportunities.

(Reuter, UPI)

BLAZE. — A giant fire raced through the Moalem shantytown (Bidonville) one mile east of Casablanca airport, rendering several thousand persons homeless. Reports yesterday said that five persons, including one child, were killed.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 6.07 p.m. tonight and ends at 7.28 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.25 p.m. Arvit, 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6 p.m. Arvit, 7.25 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Arvit, 6.30.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Hazim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im: Beit Hahalutzot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Tonight: 6 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff) — Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda) — Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m.; Minha: 6.25 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus) — Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6.25 p.m.

Hugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (15 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tonight, 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6.35 p.m.; Arvit, 7.24 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): — Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

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The Israel Exhibition
A National Festival of Selected *Israel Choirs*
will take place on Sunday, June 15, 1958, at 8.30 p.m. at the Exhibition Hall
With the participation of: The Kibbutz Netzer Sereni Choir; The Tel Aviv Dugma School Choir; The Shorashim School Choir; The Nazareth Arab Choir; The Ephraim Hills Choir; The Choir of Givat Hashlosha and The Nir Choir.
Tickets in Jerusalem obtainable at Cahana's Ticket Agency and on the Main Floor of the Exhibition on the day of performance beginning at 4 p.m.

Notice to the Public

The Civil Service Commission announces the following vacancies at The Ministry of Finance.

NOTICE NO. 16/57/3

1. In the Arnona, Levy and Property Tax Departments, Tel Aviv: for 6 External Controllers, Grades 9-8.
Training and qualifications required: Secondary school education; knowledge of accountancy — practical experience in this field desirable; ability to conduct negotiations.
Note: The above posts involve much travel.
2. Candidates selected on basis of a competitive examination, will be trained for their position at a week's course to be held in Jerusalem, starting in July, 1958. During their participation on the course, candidates will receive a Grade 9 salary, and board and lodgings. The latter will be deducted from — bachelors' salaries 50%, married persons without children 20%. Married persons with children will receive full salary.
3. Persons selected for one of the above positions upon successful completion of the course will receive Grade 8 or 9, and, after a trial period of six months, will be graded in accordance with his ability and the position he holds in the Service.
4. Civil servants participating in the course will continue to receive their normal salaries, subject to the deductions specified in Paragraph 3 of this Notice. Civil servants not selected for the above position will be returned to their former positions.
All persons interested in these positions should apply by Monday next, June 30, 1958, to the Civil Service Commission, Southern District, 50 Rehov 5, Hakirya, Tel Aviv, with a registration fee of IL3.

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ISRAEL EXHIBITION
Events of the Week
Stands for Sound and Rhythm at the

Sunday, June 15, at 8.30: National Festival of Selected Israel Choirs — in the Hall.

Monday, June 16, at 8.15: Folk Dancing by Histadrut Troupe — at the Studio.

Tuesday, June 17, at 8.15: The Kol Yisrael Orchestra with Daniel Barenboim (piano) as soloist — in the Hall.

Wednesday, June 18, at 8.15: Faina Saleman and Thelma Yellin, Chamber Music — at the Studio.

Thursday, June 19, at 8.30: Israel Tribes, Commemorations and Their Ceremonies — in the Hall.

Saturday, June 21, at 8.30: The Inbal Dance Troupe — in the Hall.

Sunday, June 22, at 8.30: Physical Culture — in the Hall.
Sale of Tickets: Jerusalem: 1. At the Exhibition Main Box Office; 2. Cahana's Ticket Agency;
Tel Aviv: 1. Radio Union, 116 Rehov Dizengoff; 2. Kanaf 83 Allenby Road;
Haifa: Yuval Ticket Agency, 28 Rehov Herzl.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Sharav in the hills and in the interior.
Outlook for Saturday: Same

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	24	15	31	32
Tiberias	35	20	36	38
Haifa Port	63	30	26	30
Natanya	58	—	30	30
Tel Aviv Kiryа	57	18	29	30
Tel Aviv Port	69	19	26	28
Lydda Airport	41	14	31	33
Jerusalem	11	17	31	34
Beersheba	17	18	35	36
Eilat	20	21	40	40

*A: Humidity at 8 p.m. B: Minimum temp. yesterday. C: Maximum yesterday. D: Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Bartley Crum, for a short visit, (by B.E.A.).

M. Z.P. Laurent, Counsellor at the French Embassy, after a short trip to France. (by Air France).

Mr. Avraham Agmon, after completion of his tour of duty as Second Secretary to the Israel Embassy in Moscow, (by Sabena).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., to Brussels to represent Mapai at the Socialist International Council. (by Sabena).

Mr. Zvi Isaakson, Chairman of the Farmers' Association, for Rome, to participate in a meeting of the Executive Board of the Middle East Citrus Conress, (by T.W.A.).

AMERICAN Independence Day will be marked in Tel Aviv by a gala concert of the I.P.O. under the baton of Dmitri Mitropoulos, at the Mann Auditorium on Saturday, July 5. It is sponsored by the Israel-America Friendship League.

* * *

50 IMMIGRANTS, mainly from South America, and 193 tourists arrived in Haifa yesterday aboard the s.s. Theodor Herzl.

* * *

A IL1 and a 500 pruta note, believed to be forgeries, were handed to the Haifa Police by two local banks this week. The Police are investigating.

Landlords Demand Rent Revision

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A radical revision of the Tenant's Protection Law was demanded yesterday in Jerusalem by three representatives of the Landlords' Association.

The representatives, Mr. Sa'adia Shoshani, Tel Aviv Deputy Mayor; Mr. Natan Neviajesky, of Tel Aviv, and Mr. Shaul Mandelman, of Haifa, were addressing the Public Rent Committee which was set up by the Government to recommend changes in the Tenant's Protection Law of 1954. Judge Yehoshua Eisenberg, Director of Courts, is chairman.

Mr. Shoshani, who spoke first, demanded a "Landlord's Protection Law," asserting that present legislation amply defends the tenant but makes no provision to protect the landlord.

He asked for the "normalization" of rentals in line with the country's economic development, and the immediate lifting of rental restrictions on "villas" and business offices.

Mr. Neviajesky particularized the demands of the Landlords' Association as follows:

- that landlords receive a 7-8 per cent net return on their investments;
- that a IL10 per room minimum be set for small apartments and a IL25 per room maximum for large apartments;
- the right to negotiate a new lease whenever a new tenant enters an apartment;
- pegging the new rentals to the cost-of-living index.

Mr. Mandelman asked the Committee to recommend the gradual reduction of all legal restrictions on rentals and to propose a date for repealing the Law.

The speakers said that millions of pounds worth of property—flats—were falling into ruin every year. The tenant did not care to renovate his flat, while the landlord was unable to make repairs on the small income he received from rentals.

Moreover, about half of the rents were returned to the local authorities and the Government in rates and taxes.

Mr. Shoshani said that if rentals proved a safe and profitable investment, thousands of persons would divert funds into building apartments. There would be a tremendous building boom which would pave the way for any renewed wave of immigration.

He added that the present law created two types of citizens both of which earned the same amount of money, an average of IL300 a month. Those in the first group paid IL10 a month rent, since they lived in apartments covered by the law, while those in the second paid IL40-60 a month since they lived in apartments which were not.

'Young Lions' Passed For Screening

The Film Censorship Board yesterday approved the public screening of the film "The Young Lions," based on a novel by Irwin Shaw.

One of the film's protagonists is a young Nazi.

Last Friday the picture was shown to a cross-section of the public to obtain their opinion. Most favoured showing it.

Kupat Holim Adopts IL81m. Budget, Up 17% over 1957/58

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Kupat Holim today passed an IL81m. budget for the year 1958/59 — an increase of 16.7 per cent over the previous year's outlay. The Control Committee met at the Kfar Hahoresh sanatorium.

Mr. M. Siroka, Kupat Holim treasurer, in presenting the budget, called on the Government to give additional support to the sick fund, whose membership includes 69.7 per cent of the Jewish population.

An additional IL3m. are needed from Government funds and contributions from the Histadrut should be increased by a further IL2m., the Treasurer declared. The deficit in the present budget would amount to IL5.5m., which would be added to the accumulated deficit of IL20m.

Histadrut membership dues were not sealed above incomes of IL385 a month, Mr. Siroka declared, and called for an end to this "unjust discrimination" and for calculation of membership dues on the basis of income all down the line.

Mr. Siroka said that 56 per cent of the budget would go for salaries of the fund's 8,500 employees. This proportion would have to be increased, however, when the new cost-of-living allowance and doctors' salary increases came into effect.

The proportion of workers to members of the sick fund is 6.5 per 1,000 and the average member visited his doctor eight times every year. Moreover, medical staff would have to be increased yet further to meet the needs of new members and growing families.

The sick fund maintains 4,200 hospital beds, but owns only 1,600 of them. During the previous year one million sick-days were paid for by the fund in hospitals, Mr. Siroka concluded.

The Control Committee also decided to merge the Histadrut's Disability Fund (Keren Neshut) with Kupat Holim. The voting was on a strict party basis, with the minority parties in opposition.

K-H Doctors Stand Firm on Reforms

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Kupat Holim Doctors' Union today challenged the sick fund management to "try to institute reforms in sick fund clinics over our opposition."

At a press conference here today, the physicians, headed by Dr H. Neiger, dismissed Kupat Holim management threats to close down clinics and to carry out mass dismissals of doctors if they do not fall in line with the reform programme. The Israel Medical Association would not allow its members to tend sick fund members in the case of a stoppage of Kupat Holim services, union heads warned.

Negotiations over clinic work methods broke down recently over the doctors' refusal to accept the Kupat Holim management's proposals as formulated by Mr. A. Becker, Histadrut Trades Union head.

The doctors claim that the management wished to institute a "dual class" system of medical services, one for Rehavia and north Tel Aviv, and another for the "masses." The Histadrut salary proposals discriminated between veteran and new doctors — whereas the former would receive a monthly salary and existing social benefits, the latter would be paid according to the size of their practice, the doctors claim. Moreover, they felt the management's proposals would make doctors over dependent on their patients' whims.

Unfair pressure was exerted by the Sick Fund management in making settlement of the reforms issue a condition for the introduction of changes in wage scales, the speakers claimed.

RUSSIAN ARMS SENT TO ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Russian arms arrived in Israel yesterday when two officially dispatched 1944-vintage rifles and 200 rounds of ammunition were delivered to the Israel Sports Federation.

The rifles, airmailed and brought from Istanbul by El Al, were sent to local marksmen to enable them to train for the world sharpshooter championships to be held in Moscow from August 14 to 27. Israel will send a contingent of 18 or 19 marksmen to the Soviet capital, it was announced.

The Russian Moysin-Nagan "sniper rifles" weigh four kilos each. After testing today, they were described as "fine."

The Israel sharpshooters have been in training for the past months, and are now at a closed camp "getting their eye in" for another month before leaving for Russia. Over 40 nations will participate, and experts do not rate Israel's chances highly. The top few places are expected to be taken by the Russians, Swedes, Finns and possibly Americans.

Parliamentarians To Meet in Buenos Aires

The 47th Interparliamentary Conference to be held in Buenos Aires from July 26 to August 1 will be attended by an Israel delegation of three. They are Mr. David Hacohen (Mapai) and Dr. Yohanan Bader (Herut), and Mr. Moshe Rosetti, Clerk of the Knesset.

STRIKE AT UNION BANK FLOPS

HAIFA, Thursday. — A strike called today by the Clerks Union at the two Haifa branches of the Union Bank was not observed by the bank's 45 employees.

According to the Haifa Labour Council, the Management's refusal to sign a labour contract with the Histadrut was the reason for the proclaimed walk-out.

Despite the strike call, the bank's branches were open as usual. In only one instance did a picket, not one of the bank's employees, try to bar the entrance to a client, but police immediately intervened.

Truce in Film Tax Dispute Till July 1

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Cinema owners from Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa today decided to wait until the end of this month for the reduction in taxes which their committee has been negotiating for with the representatives of the Ministry of Finance. If they do not receive satisfaction by that date, they will then decide on their next step, possibly a strike.

Cinemas were closed for a fortnight in April as part of the owners' campaign to get a reduction in entertainment tax on film tickets. The saving would not be passed on to the public but would go to cover the owners' increased overheads.

Habimah Rejects Ohel Merger

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday.— The Habimah Theatre actors' collective tonight rejected by a majority vote the Histadrut Executive proposal to absorb the Ohel Theatre veterans.

The Histadrut leadership, headed by its Secretary-General Mr. P. Lavon, has decided to liquidate Ohel, and it was proposed that the unemployed actors be accepted into Habimah. The Histadrut was also prepared to make a down payment of IL150,000 and a regular annual grant to the enlarged company.

Habimah's negative decision is understood to have been urged by the company's younger actors dissatisfied at the proposed arrangement, as well as by doubts as to the artistic level of the Ohel performers.

Although Mr. Lavon, when asked tonight had no comment to make, it is understood that the Histadrut still intends to discontinue its support of Ohel.

Technion Ceramics, Rubber Labs Opened

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — Two laboratories for rubber and ceramic research were dedicated this afternoon at the Technion City in the presence of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir; Mr. J. Haggerty, Director of U.S.O.M. in Israel, and Mr. Eric Ward, Director of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board.

Some IL100,000 has been invested in the construction of the laboratories, which have been built with the aid of U.S. Counterpart Funds. Another $20,000 for the necessary equipment of the ceramic laboratory and $15,000 for the rubber laboratory have been added by U.S.O.M. The U.N. Technical Assistance Board has and will provide the experts.

Ashdod Girl, 17, Killed by Truck

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Esther Ashkenazi, 17, of Ashdod, was killed this afternoon by a truck which ran over her on a dirt track near her home.

She was returning from work at Yavne when the truck, driven by Shmuel Saroya, 22, also of Ashdod, struck her.

The driver was detained.

Dies After Being Struck by Taxi

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — Efraim Shean, 44, of Kiryat Eliahu, died yesterday evening after being struck by a taxi in Jaffa Road.

Police report that he received only a very slight blow, and death is attributed to the accident's effect on a weak heart and a nervous condition.

The body was taken to the Rambam Hospital for a post mortem examination.

SHARAV DRIES UP PUDDLES

The predicted improvement in the unseasonal rainy weather which hit the country earlier in the week didn't know when to stop as it grew into *sharav* proportions yesterday with temperatures climbing into the 30's.

The weatherman last night forecast a continued and hotter *sharav* in the hills and in the interior for today with an additional dose of the same for Saturday. He added that the weather was caused by a northeasterly air flow from the Syrian desert.

Critical Burglars Raid Art Gallery

HAIFA, Thursday. — Thieves who broke into the Marc Chagall Art Centre in Haifa during the night left the pictures, all works by local artists, untouched. They stole only a bottle of glue, some rubber bands, letter clips and IL2 in cash. Police are investigating.

10 Years Jail Term For Manslaughter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A ten year prison term for the killing of his neighbour was imposed today on Menahem Harfouf, 34, of the Elyakhin housing estate in the Sharon, by the Tel Aviv District Court. The Court found that insufficient evidence had been presented to substantiate the prosecution's charge of premeditated murder and returned a manslaughter verdict instead.

The killing took place during a quarrel over Harfouf's pet dog.

Court Orders Ministry To Allow Car Import

The Supreme Court loosed a blistering attack on the Ministry of Transport yesterday in ordering it to issue a licence for the import of a Ford Zephyr to Mr. Theodore Hoffman, of the Mayer Investment Corporation.

Mr. Hoffman had received the car as a gift from his brother-in-law in Switzerland, but had been refused a licence to import the car into the country by the Ministry.

The Deputy President of the Court, Justice Cheshin, who delivered the ruling declared that the Competent Authority on Imports in the Ministry, Mr. Y. Tamari, was authorized to refuse a licence, but should give a legal basis to such a refusal. He declared that the Authority had not claimed that there had been collusion between Mr. Hoffman and his relative, but had based his refusal on Governmental policy of encouraging local automobile production.

Moreover, the Authority had admitted in Court that his refusal to grant the licence and his demand that Mr. Hoffman request money from abroad with which to buy a locally produced car, might well end in the applicant's remaining without a vehicle altogether. *(Itim.)*

Jailed Reservist Wins Habeas Corpus Writ

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued against the Army Chief-of-Staff and the warder of the Tel Mond prison by the Supreme Court in Jerusalem yesterday at the request of Meir Buganim, at present detained in the Tel Mond prison. The respondent must reply within ten days.

The applicant, who was serving in the Army last year as a reservist, was sentenced bl a military court to jail terms of from one to four months on three counts, to which he pleaded guilty and to ten months jail on a charge to which he pleaded innocent. The sentences were to run concurrently.

His appeal of the sentence on the last count was allowed by the Army Supreme Court, which however transferred the ten month prison term by a majority vote to one of the other counts. The applicant has since been released from the Army and is serving his sentence at Tel Mond.

Buganim, in his application, claimed that the Army court had no right to transfer the sentences. *(Itim.)*

Ben-Zioni Requests Mental Check-Up

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Counsel for Israel Ben-Zioni today requested that the Tel Aviv District Court hearing his client's case commit him for a psychiatric examination, which would prove that he was suffering from paranoia and therefore was not responsible for the crimes he is accused of.

The Court decided to hear further testimony on this request when the trial resumes on Sunday as the Assistant District Attorney, who is appearing for the prosecution, declared that there had been no evidence presented as to the defendant's mental state.

Ben-Zioni himself testified in today's hearings in which he stands accused of perpetrating a long series of thefts from well-to-do homes in North Tel Aviv, and using the proceeds for the construction of a luxury home in the city.

As usual in such well publicized and "piquant" cases, a capacity audience was on hand to fill the Court chambers and spilled over into the corridors until the hearings were transferred to a larger chamber. The crowd consisted mostly of well-dressed women and adolescents.

The defendant chose to be questioned under oath, and went on to relate his life history. He said that he was born in Lithuania in 1915 and came to Israel with his parents in 1920, accompanying them when they left the country for Europe and returning here alone at the age of 18. He worked in various places in the country and over a few years gained a high level of proficiency as a draughtsman and cartographer, in which capacity he was later employed by the American and various Governments-in-Exile during the war years.

He went on to touch on the eve of the War of Independence and during it, when he served as head of the Technical Division of the Tel Aviv District Hagana for drawing the Hagana's Command. As such he claimed to have been responsible for drawing the Hagana's military maps and charts.

In a bitter tone, he told of his failure to receive an appointment to a suitable post in his field in the Israel Defence Forces despite the intervention of his superior officers. He claimed that this failure and his children's humiliating questions as to why he had not obtained a suitable rank in the Army, had robbed him of his peace of mind.

Earlier in the hearings several of Ben-Zioni's victims testified on the "expert" manner in which the thefts had been committed.

Six-Course Meal To Combat T.B.

A special Rondo Dinner for 30 couples of the friends of the Anti-Tuberculosis League in Israel who have contributed IL250 each to the League will be tendered next Thursday evening by six foreign diplomatic missions. Playing host to the group will be: the Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Gregorio Topolewsky; the Yugoslav Minister and Mme. Djuric; the Japanese Minister and Mme. Negishi; the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Tabajara de Oliviera; the Mexican Minister and Mme. Ortiz Hernan; and the Turkish Charge d'Affaires and Mme. Uctum.

The dinner will start with the serving of hors d'oeuvre at the residence of the Argentine Ambassador in Ramat Gan, and will move on with each course to the homes of the other diplomats, ending with dancing at the residence of the Mexican Minister in Natanya.

Jerusalem Welcomes Mayor of Pittsburgh

Jerusalem yesterday extended an official welcome to the Mayor of Pittsburgh and Mrs. David Lawrence, who arrived in Israel for a one week visit as guests of the Israel Bond Organization. They were greeted at Mandelbaum Gate in the morning by the American Consul General, Mr. Albert Franklin, and the Director of the Bond Organization in Israel, Mr. Leo Krown.

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by Mayor Gershon Agron at the new Holyland Hotel, Mayor Lawrence remarked that his two great interests have always been the self-determination of small nations, and city planning. "I am pleased to see what Israel has accomplished in both these respects."

Mayor Agron then presented Mayor Lawrence with the gold emblem of Jerusalem. "I am happy to welcome Mayor Lawrence to Israel as we celebrate our Tenth Anniversary." He added: "Jerusalem would like to imitate Pittsburgh's wonderful development under the Lawrence administration."

The luncheon was attended by the American Consul General, the District Representative, Mr. S. B. Yeshaya, the Deputy Mayors of Jerusalem, members of the Municipal Executive, and the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*, Mr. Ted Lurie.

Henrietta Szold Award

(Continued from Page One)

sure and plenty alone and they will find here, in Israel, what they cannot find at home," he declared. The survival of Jewry in the free countries of the Diaspora is almost impossible without a link with Israel.

"Whether it is a good thing or not, religion has for decades ceased to be the bond that unites and consolidates all the Jews of the world."

Never was such a great Jewish community in such danger of gentle extinction as American Jewry today, Mr Ben-Gurion asserted. Assimilation in practice is growing, even though it is not accompanied by an assimilationist ideology, and about 90 per cent of the younger generation know nothing of Judaism. Only thanks to the State of Israel are they even aware that they are Jews.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, while admitting that Israel's victories over its enemies had built up the self-respect of the Jews, promised that Israel would not become a Sparta. She longs for peace to build up a desolate land, absorb hundreds of thousands of immigrants, and transform them into a free, creative nation in its own land.

Mr. Lawson stated that "we Americans are proud to see the name of the Prime Minister of Israel inscribed along with those of the nine great Americans previously honoured by the Henrietta Szold Citation."

He went on to describe in glowing terms Israel's achievements, accomplished despite "ever-present dangers to the very security of the nation."

The Ambassador lavishly praised Hadassah, "a vigorous voluntary agency for the rehabilitation of Jews in their ancient homeland, and an indigenous product of America, with few, if any, parallels."

Henrietta Szold, its founder, died 13 years ago, and modern Israel had substantiated the image of her dreams, he said.

The citation stated: "David Ben-Gurion, champion of his people, architect of the State of Israel, and ardent fighter for human rights."

The previous recipients of the award were:

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Dr. Selman Waksman; President Harry S. Truman; Senator Herbert H. Lehman; Justice William O. Douglas; Ambassador Monnett B. Davis; Dr. Mordechai Kaplan; Dr. Isador I. Rabi; Mr. Louis Lipsky.

During the day the pilgrims visited the Hadassah-University Hospital and were received by Dr. K. J. Mann, Director General of the Hadassah Medical Organization, Dr. J. Karpas, the Deputy Director, and by senior physicians.

They visited the National Exhibition and took particular interest in the health section. Earlier they toured departments of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School and Hadassah's Brandeis Vocational School in Romema.

Mayor Agron gave a garden party at the Rose Garden in Talbieh in honour of the Hadassah pilgrims. Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, leader of the pilgrimage, responded to the address of welcome.

Today, the new premises of the Hadassah-Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School for Girls will be dedicated in the presence of all members of the mission.

Jewish Consciousness Teaching Manual Issued by Ministry

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Instruction manuals on "Jewish Consciousness" have been supplied to elementary school teachers to serve as a guide in teaching the subject.

Of the two short manuals, one is for grades two and three and suggests a list of excerpts from the Pentateuch. For grade two, the excerpts cover the period from the Creation to the selling of Joseph into bondage, and for grade three, from the latter until the death of Moses.

The handbook designates verses from each chapter—at times a complete chapter — under such theme headings as: "Six Days of Creation," "Joseph Interprets Pharaoh's dreams," "Hear, O Israel."

Two chapters of Genesis, 16 and 17, on the birth of Ishmael and the changing of the names of Abram and Sarai, and on the commandment to Abraham on circumcision, are omitted, the teacher being instructed to relate their substance to the pupils.

The section on the Tabernacle and its perquisites (Exodus, chapters 33 to 40) is also left out, and the teacher is told to recount it to advanced classes in his own words.

The manual states that an examination of existing shortened versions of the Bible used in State schools has proved that it is desirable to set a detailed programme for grades two and three.

The second manual, for grades seven and eight, deals with the Jewish people in the Diaspora. It lists separate countries, the economic and social conditions of the respective communities, anti-Semitism and assimilation, and the relationship between, and unity of, the Diaspora and Israel. It also touches on the degree of autonomy of the Jewish communities and the question of dual loyalty.

The Ministry invites the teachers to submit their comments on the suggested programme.

The two booklets have appeared after the question of the manner of teaching "Jewish Consciousness" in the schools had raised a furore among some sections of the population, particularly the left wing parties. A previous manual drafted by the Ministry some time ago was destroyed without being issued.

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat., June 14, 1958

PEER Tel. 2232
2nd Week
DANNY KAYE returns in his best creation
The Wonder Man
In Technicolor.
with Virginia Mayo — Vera Ellen — Sidney Sheldon

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Sunfilm presents
Charles Boyer
Françoise Arnoul
in
Paris Palace Hotel
Witty, colourful, original
Technicolor

ARMON Tel. 4848
J. Arthur Rank presents
THE BOLSHOI BALLET
with Galina Ulanova
In the programme:
The Dying Swan, Giselle, etc.
Eastmancolor
Saturday 2 perfs.: 7 & 9
Weekdays 2 perfs.: 4, 6.45 & 9.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., and Mon.:
ATTACK
Jack Palance — Eddie Albert
Tues., Wed. and Thurs.:
RUN FOR THE SUN
Richard Widmark
Trevor Howard
Technicolor
Saturday 2 perfs.: 7 & 9
Weekdays 2 perfs.: 6.45 & 9.

ORLY Tel. 81868
Haifa Premiere:
A.J. Cronin's
THE SPANISH GARDENER
Dirk Bogarde, John Whiteley
Maureen Swanson
Technicolor and Vistavision
Saturday 2 perfs.: 7 & 9.
Weekdays 2 perfs.: 6.45 & 9.

AMPHITHEATRE
This year's biggest success in U.S. musicals
APRIL LOVE
with Pat Boone — Shirley Jones
Fox Film in Cinemascope and Colour
Performances start:
Saturday: 7 & 9.
Weekdays: 4, 6.45 & 9.

ORAH Tel. 4017
Hans Moser, Maria Andergast
Paul Hoerbiger
Der Hofrat Geiger
Performances start:
Saturday: 7 & 9.
Weekdays: 4, 6.45 & 9.

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings at 6.45 & 9
The great exotic Film
NAGANA
Mats.: LAST COMMAND
HELL BELOW ZERO
THE BEAST

ORION Tel. 4020
The famous Russian Film
The Cranes Are Flying
Film Festival — Cannes 1958

ATZMON Tel. 3003
1st Prize at the International M.G.M. presents
Wedding Party
Betta Davis, Ernest Borgnine (Marty), Debbie Reynolds

MAY Tel. 2858
BEDEVILLED
Starring
Anne Baxter, Steve Forrest
in Cinemascope and Colour
Air conditioned hall

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15, 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, June 14, 1958

20th Century Fox presents:
The Sweetheart of every boy's dreams —
BERNARDINE
starring
PAT BOONE
TERRY MOORE — JANET GAYNOR
Starting today at 3.30 p.m. at the Cinema
"TEL AVIV"
BUY YOUR TICKETS IN ADVANCE
Special Box Office for 5 days advance sales open daily from 2 p.m., Fridays: 11-2.

ALLENBY
The crimes that put a
TOWN ON TRIAL
JOHN MILLS, BARBARA BATES
Adults only. 3.30, 7.15, 9.15

ARMON DAVID
Mari Torocsik
in the Hungarian picture
KET VALLOMAS
(Two Confessions)
International Prize at Cannes in 1957

CHEN
Air-conditioned
IL FERROVIERE
with PIETRO GERMI, LUISA DELLA NOCE
Weekdays: 3.30-7.15-9.15.

DAN Tel. 23851
Air-conditioned
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Maturity against Love
CATHIA CARO
ROGER DUMAS
in a daring production
ISABELLE A FEUX DES HOMMES

EDEN
FARID EL ATRASH, SAMIA GAMAL, NOOR EL HODA
in
Don't Tell Anyone
3.30—7.15 & 9.15

ESTHER
Van Johnson — Ann Blyth
Steve Cochran— in M-G-M's
SLANDER
Now you can see how the scandal magazines operate

GAT 2nd Week
MALVA
the splendid Russian film in colour
based on the story by the renowned author, MAXIM GORKI
with ZIDRA RITENBERG
Newsreel: THE 2ND "SPUTNIK"

MAXIM 2nd Week
A welcome addition to the long list of unusual British Comedies:
ALASTAIR SIM, GEORGE COLE in
THE GREEN MAN
3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

MIGDALOR 6th Week
CHARLES BOYER, BRIGITTE BARDOT, HENRI VIDAL
in
UNE PARISIENNE
For adults only

MOGRABI 5th Week
20th Century Fox presents the 1958 Oscar "Best Actress" JOANNE WOODWARD
in
Three Faces of Eve

OPHIR
FRANCOISE ARNOUL in
CARGAISON BLANCHE
(WHITE CARGO)
Directed by GEORGE LACOMBE
For adults only.
No reductions.
Maliah Film.

ORION 2nd Week
ERIKA REMBERG, ADRIAN HOVEN, HANS MOSER, RUDOLPH FORSTER
in a lively and entertaining film
Die Unentschuldigte Stunde
Directed by Willi Forst
3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

PEER Tel. 28595
Air-conditioned
Stars Parade, Musical show
Technicolor
THE GIRL RUSH
with ROSALIND RUSSELL, FERNANDO LAMAS, EDDIE ALBERT, GLORIA de HAVEN

SHDEROTH 4th Week
GERHARD HAUPTMANN's famous work—now a great Austrian film
FUHRMANN HENSCHEL
in colour
with WALTER RICHTER (DUNJA)
For adults only
The hall is cooled and ventilated.

TAMAR 2nd Week
Israel Première
EL ULTIMO CUPLE
(THE LAST SONG)
Spanish dialogue
with SARA MONTIEL
Hebrew & English Subtitles
Mats.: Continuous from 2.45 a.m.
(Last matinee at 3.45 p.m.)

TCHELET
Israel Premiere
Milly Vitale, Giacomo Rondinella
in the much awarded picture
CANTAMI BUONGIORNO TRISTEZZA
A record of the hit-song "Buongiorno Tristezza" will be raffled among the public at evening performances.
3.15-5.15-7.30-9.30

YARON 4th Week
ROMY SCHNEIDER, MAGDA SCHNEIDER, PAUL HOERBIGER, ADRIAN HOVEN
A luxurious creation full of majesty and glory, produced in Vienna in 1957
German dialogue
MAEDCHENJAHRE EINER KOENIGIN

ZAMIR 3rd Week
Mamie van Doren, Lori Nelson
in Warner's
Untamed Youth
At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
For adults only.

8th Week

Le Notti di Cabiria
(The Nights of Cabiria)
Winner of a 1958 Oscar
with GIULIETTA MASINA
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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, June 13, 1958
15 Sivan, 5718—24 Iiha'ada, 5377

UNITED Nations traffic on the Beirut-Jerusalem line is heavy these days. Mr. Andrew Cordier, special representative of Mr. Hammarskjold for Mt. Scopus affairs, leaves Beirut this morning for Jerusalem. In Jerusalem, five more U.N. officers are preparing to leave tomorrow for Beirut to bolster the quintet which arrived in the Lebanese capital yesterday.

MID-EAST

CAULDRON

Mr. Cordier knows the route to Jerusalem well, having been here on a number of occasions in the past to discuss matters of an administrative nature with Government leaders. His task is a new one for him, however, although the ground that he must cover has been well ploughed by emissaries who have gone before him. First, there was Mr. Hammarskjold. He sent Dr. Urrutia twice. Then Dr. Bunche. The Bogota attorney went home, and for reasons that have yet to be explained, Dr. Urrutia is apparently not to be seen here again in the service of the U.N., although it was he who managed to work out an agreement for the implementation of the Mt. Scopus pact of 1948. He became well acquainted with the terrain and, while we regret that his talents will no longer be available, we welcome an old-time, well-seasoned U.N. staff member who, according to reports, will be with us for one week. Undoubtedly, Mr. Cordier will need to spend part of the time getting to know the furrows that have been worked over to this point.

To understand Israel's position it might be sufficient to recall Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's statement to the Knesset on May 28 when he stressed the importance Israel attached to Article VIII of the Armistice Agreement. He said he had explained to Mr. Cordier's predecessors that Israel considered the earlier Scopus agreement of July 1948 merely a transitory step to the fulfilment of that basic Article. On the same occasion, Mr. Ben-Gurion reviewed the events of May 26 when organized Jordanian forces carried out a well-prepared attack on the Israel part of Mt. Scopus, killing four Israel policemen and the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission. A complete investigation was made of that attack, but because of problems which the Truce Supervision Organization explains are "technical," the report has not yet been published.

It is not known whether Mr. Cordier is bringing with him a fresh approach, but we may hope that if he does nothing else he will make two points clear to the Jordanians: that Israel wants peace on Scopus and that, peace or no, Israel will continue to exercise her full control over the area as stipulated in the Mt. Scopus agreement. No more appropriate words of welcome for a peace emissary could have been spoken than those that came from the Prime Minister in Jerusalem last night: Israel longs for peace, for she has to build up a desolate land..."

But while words of peace were issuing forth from Jerusalem, machines of war were arriving from the West for Israel's self-proclaimed enemies in Beirut, Amman and Baghdad. The jet planes are American tranquillizers which can only be considered in the nature of a temporary therapy. Rather than solving the basic conflicts of this region these planes have the effect of oil poured on fire. They are no substitute for a policy; at best they represent an emergency measure. It is difficult to see how, by renewing the arms race — a race which the West, because of its inhibitions, cannot win — the Middle East is being taken out of the cold war. Throughout the inter-Arab struggle, Israel has taken a non-interventionist stand. Between the pro-West and pro-East Arabs, Israel has nothing to choose since, despite their divisions, they are united in their hostility. Therefore, Israel would now be justified in directing vigorous protests to the Western capitals for provoking a new arms race,

Letter From Cairo — *By Claire Sterling*

Nasser's Egypt in Debt

IF the Russians have been a dubious boon to Egypt's industry and an actual impediment to its trade, they have failed Nasser even more miserably by their utter indifference to the problem that transcends every other in the country: the *fellaheen*.

Two summers ago, when the Western powers first began to speak of an economic boycott after the Suez Canal was nationalized, Nasser said, in effect, that he couldn't care less. The people who counted in the new Egypt, he told correspondents, were not the rich pashas who wanted Cadillacs, French perfume, and Scotch whisky, but the *fellaheen*, who wanted nothing but freedom from foreign enslavement. "Give the *fellaheen*, a loaf of bread and a *galabia* to wear," one of his aides declared then, "and their hatred of imperialism will sustain them." The implication was that the *fellaheen* could not get any poorer. But they *are* getting poorer.

Facing Starvation

The loss of Western trade and friendships may not have deprived them of anything they could have afforded to buy in the first place. It has, however, denied them the one chance they might have had — however remote — to escape starvation. Egypt has 24,000,000 inhabitants huddled together on 35,000 square kilometres of usable land. More than a thousand of them are born every day, and the land produces no more now than it did ten years ago. Consequently the *fellaheen* have less bread this year than last, and next year will have still less. Their only hope lies in reclaiming more land from Egypt's 1,000,000 square kilometres of desert. Unless money for this is forthcoming the *fellaheen* will soon be reaching a point — if they have not already reached it — where no amount of hatred for imperialism will be sufficiently nourishing to sustain them.

Most of the regime's efforts in this direction have come to little or nothing. It has managed to bring many auxiliary comforts to the rural population: more schools, more hospitals, co-operatives, running water in a number of villages — a project that Egyptians would doubtless be astonished to discover was financed by Point Four. But the breakup of the pashas' big estates has brought no more than six dunams apiece to some 200,000 families — 1,200,000 people, five per cent of the population. Liberation Province, which was to have reclaimed six hundred thousand acres, has turned out to be an extravagant flop. Its director is in jail for grand larceny, and there isn't even any provision for its continuance in this year's budget. As for the Aswan High Dam, which was to have reclaimed a million acres, it has now been turned down in succession by the Americans, the British, the Germans, the Swiss, the Japanese, and the Russians — the last being the only ones who were candid enough to tell Nasser it was not worth discussing.

When Eugene R. Black, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, was here recently, he made it quite clear that the loan the bank may be contemplating — if and when — has to do strictly with the Suez Canal.

In an effort to present the United Arab Republic as appealingly as possible, Nasser talks of resettling half a million or even a million *fellaheen* in the fertile, half-empty plains of what is now Egypt's Syrian province. But Syria is a thousand miles from the Nile Valley, with Israel in between; it is bitterly cold in winter; and it has no mighty river whose life-giving silt yields three crops a year.

Nasser has talked of other blessings that must flow from union with Syria — in expanded industry, investment, and trade. But there can be none for quite some time. Having caught his first glimpse of the two countries' widely differing institutions — currency, customs, banking, export-import controls, trade agreements, traditional markets — the new president of the U.A.R. has put off all steps toward economic integration for at least the next five years. Meanwhile, the blessings will be limited to a unified foreign policy and military command, about which Egyptians care little. "We had a joint command with Syria when Israel invaded the Sinai," says a prominent Cairo editor, "and where did that get us?"

Not that the Egyptians have become indifferent to the cause of Arab nationalism as such. They seem, rather, to feel that it has somehow led them along a difficult and unrewarding path.

Approach to U.S.

Though his press habitually refers to Americans as wolves, jackals, and other wild beasts, Nasser has approached the American embassy privately on several occasions for wheat, for resumption of normal trade, for the $30m. of Egyptian funds that were frozen in U.S. banks. When he sent his economic mission to Moscow last fall, he even asked advice on negotiating with the Russians.

Nasser has shown marked eagerness for settlement of French and British claims to sequestered property here — particularly British, since Britain still holds nearly £25m. belonging to Egypt in two blocked sterling accounts. He has displayed restraint in negotiations with the old Suez Canal Company for shareholder compensation. More recently, he has even offered Western buyers a 25 per cent discount on the Egyptian pound — whose black-market rate is $1.80 against the official rate of $2.87 — so as to break the Russians' corner on his cotton.

But the West has been slow to respond. Several European countries have resumed trade with Egypt, most notably the commercially ambitious Germans and the Italians. The French, however, have agreed so far to buy only a token $5m. worth of Egyptian cotton. The British have been dragging their feet in negotiations. And the Americans have been cool and in no sense encouraging.

At the Precipice

The duality of Nasser's attitude toward Russia always apparent, has never been so pronounced. Those who want to can make a good case for a Nasser chastened by experience, who is now trying to pull his country back from the precipice and has just rescued Syria from total satellization in the nick of time. Yet there are several indications, some subtle, some not so subtle, that point the other way. There is the continuing Communist influence on the Egyptian press, with its relentless barrage of propaganda against the West. There is the recent promotion of Ahmed Fuad, translator of Marx into Arabic, from a place on the board of directors to the Director-Generalship of the powerful Bank Misr. There is the still more recent appointment of Ahmed Fahim, a Communist with very little following, to the Secretary-Generalship of the state-controlled Egyptian Federation of Labour. There is the continuing purchase of exceedingly expensive Soviet arms, submarines, and jets, at a time when Egypt is supposedly trying to get out of Russia's debt. And there is Nasser's trip to Russia.

Nasser wants the independence of the Arab world — under his rule, of course. But how can Nasser ever achieve his goal once he has accepted the Kremlin's assistance? The Russians have already proved themselves invaluable to Nasser in his anti-Israel and anti-Western campaign. In Africa, too, the Kremlin's and Nasser's objectives are much the same; to get the West out with maximum speed and with a maximum strain on the Western alliance.

Nasser's interest in Africa is not confined to Algeria. It extends far below the Sahara to practically every country still under colonial rule, as it does to independent nations like Ethiopia and the Sudan. Most of these countries are now getting larger doses of Egyptian indoctrination, through Egyptian teachers, technicians, Moslem culture centres — which are doing far more proselytizing these days than Catholic and Protestant missionaries — and the Voice of Free Africa, a new and poisonously extremist radio station.

WHILE Nasser may have pressing reasons to fear the Russians inside Egypt, he has just as pressing reasons to work closely with them elsewhere. This is especially true in the Middle East. While the Egyptians might be too preoccupied with their own troubles to care much about the U.A.R., millions of other Arabs are stirred by this dramatic step — real or spurious — toward the unity they always dream of. With the momentum he has gained, Nasser stands closer than he ever did to supreme power over the Middle East's people, land, and oil. But can that power really be his. Can he ever ransom himself from the Russians? Should this ever happen, the cash will have to be found not in his pocket but in somebody else's.

This is the second of two articles: the first appeared last Friday. Reprinted from "The Reporter," by arrangement.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Significance of Lebanon

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) doubts whether the Security Council's decision to send observers will hasten the end of the Lebanese strife. A genuine solution can come about only when the great powers agree to let the small nations live instead of toying with their fate.

While all the world has now been given the opportunity to see that the "king is naked" and that Arab League is not the parliament of the Arab countries it purported to be, **Davar** (Histadrut) goes on to say that Israel cannot afford to be indifferent to what is happening in Lebanon. The northern frontier, the calmest of our borders is bound to become dangerous once Egypt and Syria gain control, not to mention the fact that a U.A.R. victory in Lebanon will only spur it to further aggression.

Hatzofe (National Religious) adding that the approaching U.N. intervention calls for greater alertness on our part, also points out that it may be too early to tell just what the West will learn from the Arabs' washing their dirty linen in public and what conclusion it will now draw with regard to their policy of appeasing Nasser.

Herut writes that the Eisenhower-Macmillan decision to send jets to the Hashemite kingdoms is no reply to the present crisis and constitutes a complete misreading of the situation. Nasser and Khrushchev have opened an all-out drive to force these countries to toe the line and if the Anglo-Saxon politicians would refresh their memories, they will recall that something similar took place in China some time ago and their own arms will go by default to the other side. By systematically denying arms to the only bastion of democracy in this part of the world, Eisenhower and Macmillan are only encouraging Nasser and giving Khrushchev a free hand.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) regretting the Histadrut's decision to do away with Ohel and support Habimah instead, notes that the Mapai stalwarts continue to empty the workers projects of their content. The arguments advanced by Lavon and Namir may stop at the Ohel and labour exchanges but the younger Mapai hopefuls, to judge from the Tzofit sessions, have already begun to advance unorthodox views on trade unions and even the Histadrut itself. Has not the time come to call a halt?

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ELI — By Mok

"Eli says it doesn't pay to have a stable Government — if Herut would stage a putsch over the Hagana ribbon, Britain and the U.S. might send us jet planes for nothing too."

NATURE NOTES

Bird Paradise

HERE is the result of two short visits in the Hula, without a hide, without properly "watching." Land birds: Graceful warbler *(pashosh)* including a nest in a small clump of rushes, containing five eggs. Rufous warbler *(khimria)*. Countless White wagtails *(nakhlieli)*. White throat *(Sylvia communis)*. Clamorous reed-warbler *(zamir suf gadol)*. Water pipit *(pipion hamayim)*. Crested lark *(Ephroni metsuyatz)*. Hoodie crow *(orev afor)* Raven *(orev shahor)*. Little owl *(Koa)*, twice, in broad daylight, at noon in fact. All three kingfishers, the Syrian one *(Shaldag levan behaze)* leaving his nest in the bank of Nahal Ada, the European one *(shaldag gomadi)* flitting repeatedly across the stream, with a pair of Pied ones *(shaldag akod)* hovering and flying above us for a long time. Bulbul *(Bulbul)*. Mourning chat *(shirt hamidbar)*. Sandmartin *(smunit hahoiot)*. Red-rumped swallow *(smunit hama'arot)*. Goldfinch *(khukhit)*. Egyptian vulture *(rakham)*. Marsh-harrier *(siron hasuf)*. Kestrel *(bas matsuy)*. Turtle-dove *(tur)* and Palmdove *(tur ha'ir)*.

I have no room for the waterbirds, of whom we identified at least 17 species, not including some flying ducks seen in silhouette only. *P.A.*

Uzziah's Men Tilled Negev

Many Cisterns Discovered

By AL POTASHNIK

PROFESSOR Evenari's announcement of the discovery of a nearly 3,000-year old Jewish agricultural settlement near Machtesh Ramon is interesting from more than one aspect. The site of the ruined farm houses, irrigation systems and fortresses, just off the heavily travelled Eilat road, drives home the point that only meagre beginnings of archeological exploration by trained observers have thus far been made in the Negev.

Professor Michael Evenari, Vice-President, and Member of the Department of Botany, of the Hebrew University, and his wife Liesel came upon their exciting find quite by chance, while returning home from one of their numerous expeditions into the Negev. They stopped to investigate a suspicious looking white mound, not far from the Eilat highway, which exhibited all the characteristics of a silt pile. Closer investigation revealed the presence of a cistern from which the silt had evidently been cleaned and piled nearby over a period of time. Leading into the cistern from two sides were the remains of water channelling systems from the adjoining hills.

Water Systems

That these were not Nabatean remains was at once apparent to the Professor. Whereas the Nabateans had constructed their water conduits by placing fairly uniform and regular stones, flat side one on the other, these channels were comparatively primitive and constructed of random stones, standing on end in a crude manner. Also, the Nabateans had hewn their cisterns out of solid rock, while these had been dug about 10 metres deep into the earth and then lined with rough stones.

Investigation further afield disclosed more cisterns, water systems and terraced fields surrounded by stone fences and dozens of ruined dwellings. Ruins of fortresses were discovered on several hilltops. As the Evenaris proceeded along the ancient caravan route which skirts the northern edge of the Machtesh Ramon and was in use from the time of the Patriarch as the trail Sinai and Eilat, they found more and more evidence pointing to extensive agriculture in the area. They guessed at once what they had discovered but waited until they could confirm their suspicions.

A few weeks later they returned to the area with an expedition composed of Dr. Yohanan Aharoni of the Hebrew University, Naftali Tadmor of the Agricultural Research Station at Rehovot, Leslie Shanon, a Tel Aviv water engineer and a group of 19 workmen recruited from the nearby settlement of Mitzpe Ramon. Dr. Aharoni, one of the world's recognized authorities on the archeology of the Iron Age, came along "just for a few hours" as a courtesy to Professor Evenari. After a cursory examination of the area, Dr. Aharoni selected one of the ruined buildings at random and ordered an excavation.

Dwelling Cleared

As the workmen carefully cleared the ground from around the heap of mute stone, the outline of a dwelling gradually took shape. Dr. Aharoni confirmed that the form of the farm house matched those of the period of the Kings (9th to 8th centuries B.C.E.) excavated at Hatzor, far to the north in Galilee. When one of the diggers working in a corner of the house unearthed a large section of a jug, complete with spout, Aharoni became visibly excited. An expert on the pottery of the Iron Age, he had no doubt that the crudely made pot, hand fashioned without the aid of the potter's wheel, dated back to the time of the Kings of Judah and was evidence that the farmhouse and the surrounding farm lands had been occupied a full 500 years before the Nabateans entered the stage of world history. The courtesy visit of a few hours stretched into a full day and a half.

Dr. Evenari, who is after all a botanist and not an archeologist, directed the rest of the group in making detailed measurements and charts of the water systems. Despite the primitive methods, in his opinion, the terracing and water spreading systems were efficient enough to permit fairly extensive agriculture especially in barley and other grains. The cisterns were used for drinking water. The traditional poverty of the Negev farmer was evidenced, not only by the crudeness of the potsherds, but also by the paucity of pottery bits uncovered during the excavation of one of the cisterns. The absence of pottery in the cistern, Evenari ventured, was probably due to the fact that those who descended the stone stairways built into the interior wall of some of the cisterns used animal skins to dip up the precious fluid.

Clay Exploited

An interesting illustration of the "know-how" used by the ancient builders was brought to light by the observation that nearly all of the many cisterns charted by the expedition lay in a fairly regular line. The reason for this was quickly determined. A stratum of clay, with greater water retention qualities, had been located and exploited by the cistern builders. A stone wall surrounded each of the cisterns to prevent flood waters from washing them in.

Professor Evenari, as a true scientist, is more than a little reluctant to speculate on the possible significance of his find to Israel's drive to settle the empty spaces of the Negev. His task now, as he sees it, is to measure, chart, survey, study and possibly to rebuild, for experimental purposes, one or more of the water-spreading and storing networks. Only then, he feels, can any responsible person attempt to evaluate what, if any, practical meaning the ancient Judean farms can have in the 20th century. The professor points out, however, that the climate along the heights overlooking Machtesh Ramon is one of the best in Israel, dry and cool in the evenings.

The reaction of the layman, especially in Israel, is bound to be more enthusiastic and chauvinistic, as witness the interest displayed by the local press which featured prominently the news of the discovery. The Prime Minister typified this when, informed of the find by Evenari, he immediately referred to the Biblical account of King Uzziah who "built towers in the Negev and hewed out many cisterns... for he loved agriculture." Obviously King Uzziah would find much in common with Mr. Ben-Gurion in his passionate devotion to the reclamation of the desert. It is also related of Uzziah, by the way, that he recaptured and rebuilt Eilat and, we may surmise, reopened Israel's trade routes with Asia and Africa.

Prof. Evenari at the site of the Judean farm. Above, the professor's dog sits at the top of a cistern. Gutter leading into it can be seen at top centre.

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Readers' Letters

JERUSALEM SWIMMING-POOL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — To "Municipal Voter's" letter about the Jerusalem swimming-pool (your issue of May 30), the Mayor replied that the municipality's competence in any construction is limited to the issuing of the building licence. On the other hand, he agrees that the ownership, administration and operation of this enterprise is no doubt of "some concern" to the citizens of Jerusalem.

The undersigned, another municipal voter, is greatly alarmed by this disinterested and minimizing attitude of the Mayor of his city towards an enterprise which is of the highest importance to the bodily and mental health of the entire population. The municipality must have more competence in an enterprise like this than the issuance of the building licence; and in any case is not the issuance of the licence in itself dependent upon the plans for operation? Would the municipality agree if halfway through the construction of, say, a licensed synagogue, the private owners decided to turn it into a cinema?

A swimming-pool which is not mixed will certainly not fulfil its function. Only a small percentage of the Orthodox part of the population, which is against mixed bathing in any case, will make use of the pool. The others will not be able to enjoy the pool if they cannot go there with their families or with their boy or girl-friends.

A counter-demonstration makes no sense. In the first place, we cannot allow ourselves to be dragged down to their level, and in the second place it is doomed to fail: mentally sane and healthy people generally are working and have no time for demonstrations, and we lack the fanaticism which brings people from all over the country.

In the opinion of the undersigned — but here he is quite willing to discuss it with anyone who differs — it is high time that something be done officially in our city against the oppressing and sterile spirit of conservatism, compulsion and intolerance which characterizes this kind of orthodoxy. It blocks the way to progress, freedom and happiness. It is based upon unconscious fear and guilt feelings and we should treat it like a mental illness rather than yield to it.

Yours, etc.
DR. D. I. JACOBS
Jerusalem, May 31.

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TWO GROUPS OF LEBANESE GUN-RUNNERS trying to smuggle arms from Syria to the rebels through Israel territory were captured by alert Israel border police (See pictures above) ... The grey-green-red service **RIBBONS OF THE HAGANA** were presented to thousands of veterans of the fore-runner of the Israel Army.

SPEECHES MADE BY THE FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF, Aluf Moshe Dayan, to students became the topic of wide debates inside and outside Mapai ... The debate on the **CHIEF RABBINATE'S RIGHT TO WITHHOLD "KASHRUT" CERTIFICATES** reached the floor of the Knesset.

FIRST TRADE PACT BETWEEN ISRAEL AND PORTUGAL came into effect, providing a $500,000 clearance arrangement and mutual "most favoured nation" privileges to foster the import of Portuguese timber, cork, sugar and other raw materials and the export of Israel cars, textiles, chemicals and other industrial products.

An **INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF POLIO CASES** was recorded, for the first time since the Salk vaccination — possibly as a result of an outbreak of polio in Jordan — but the number of patients was still dramatically below pre-Salk shot levels.

COOL WEATHER INVADED ISRAEL from a low-pressure centre over the Black Sea and brought winds and light showers to many parts of the country.

THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION TO LIGHTEN THE SENTENCE OF SHALOM RON who embezzled IL.38,000 from the Lapidot oil company met with a mixed reaction from some of the Israel press and public, who felt that those who made the recommendation had interpreted the presidential prerogative of clemency incorrectly.

UAR Guns — Via Israel

THE strip of Israel territory between the Lebanon and Syria north of Lake Hula narrows to a small triangle as it reaches Metula, the country's northernmost village. The hilly terrain is criss-crossed by numerous wadis. In one of these, not far from Kibbutz Ma'ayaan Baruch, alert border police patrols discovered tracks of infiltrators about ten days ago leading Israel a few days later into indirect involvement in the U.A.R.-encouraged Lebanese rebellion.

After the discovery of the tracks, frontier police patrols lay in ambush for a number of nights. Vigilance paid off shortly before midnight on Friday, when one of the patrols noticed a large group of men moving westward in the direction of Lebanon. The patrol opened fire, which was returned by the infiltrators and also from positions on a nearby hill. The group broke up, most of them succeeding to escape across the border, but one infiltrator was killed and 14 others captured during the night and in the search that followed in the early hours of the morning.

The next night, another group — this time moving from Lebanon towards Syria — was again surprised in the same general area and two of the infiltrators were captured.

Interrogation of the captured men disclosed that they were Lebanese villagers engaged in smuggling arms from Syria to the Lebanese rebels. The first group was already carrying the arms and ammunition, while the second—apparently sent out before the news of the previous night's events reached them—was on its way to pick up the weapons at a Syrian army camp near the town of Banias.

The investigation continued for 12 hours, in the presence of U.N. observers, as one after the other the infiltrators described how they were recruited, by threats and by promises of reward, in their villages in southern Lebanon and sent at night in small groups to Syria. The prisoners gave widely divergent stories as to the reasons for their action. Some claimed that they had been promised 100 Lebanese pounds for each rifle and load of ammunition smuggled; others said that they were threatened with death if they refused to cooperate; still others openly claimed to be members of the "Lebanese rebel army" and said that the weapons were intended for "self-defence" while carrying out acts of sabotage on roads and bridges.

There was, however, no divergence on the politically substantive part of the testimony. All concurred in testifying that they had been recruited by agents of Lebanese opposition leaders, taken by guides to the Syrian border, there picked up by Syrian army lorries, driven to Syrian army camps, issued French-made rifles from old Syrian army stocks and 50 to 500 rounds of ammunition each, and transported back by trucks to the Israel border. Each of the recipients had to show his Lebanese identity card to the stores clerk and "sign" the receipt with his thumb-mark.

All this represented clear-cut evidence of Syrian complicity in the Lebanese uprising, probably the most unquestionable evidence available to the Beirut government. The dispositions were all taken down in writing, and most of them also by tape-recorders. Even more valuable was the fact that the witnesses were questioned in the presence of United Nations observers. Copies of the testimony were handed over to Lebanon, as were also the captured infiltrators. The affair, however, put both Israel and Lebanon into a rather delicate position.

There is no doubt that Lebanon needed evidence from neutral sources to support her case against the Egyptian-Syrian Republic before the Security Council. At the same time, however, Lebanon had to weigh the amount of grist such an action would provide to the Cairo and Damascus propaganda mills, already charging the Beirut regime with "treasonable" cooperation with Israel. It is a fact that there has been less trouble between Lebanon and Israel in the past decade than on any of Israel's other three borders.

Israel, for her part, was not too eager to get involved in the Lebanese civil war, and was also aware that any display of readiness to help Beirut prove its case against Cairo might hurt Lebanon in Arab eyes. Whatever good purpose the Israel Foreign Ministry thus had to play down the Israel angle of the story ran counter to the justified pride of the Border Police in apprehending the arms smugglers. Moreover, such a story could not have been relegated to the back pages of newspapers, in any case, and the alertness of the Frontier Police Force was duly noted in press comment during the week.

Fighter's Return

ALUF Moshe Dayan, who early this year resigned as Chief of Staff and is presently on leave from the Army studying at the Hebrew University, made a most controversial reentry into Israel's public life. Dayan, a hero to the vast majority of Israel's youth, made a series of public speeches addressing himself to what he describes as the problems which the youth of Israel must solve. In doing so, he has trodden on the toes of the old-timers and functionaries of Mapai, whose young members consider Dayan one of their future political leaders.

There was actually nothing spectacularly revolutionary in Dayan's concept of the four basic problems of the country: a) the relationship between Israel and the Jews of the Diaspora; b) immigrant absorption and integration; c) development; and d) forming the character of the new Israel, the last problem being intimately connected with the first three.

Dayan claims — contrary to the prevailing complaints against the Jews of the Diaspora — that Israel is duty-bound to build a bridge to all Jews, since their Jewishness is independent of whether they intend to immigrate to Israel, or whether they buy Israel Bonds, contribute to the U.J.A., invest in Israel or not. Moreover, the Jewry of the Diaspora has done its duty toward the new immigrants through its financial aid. It is the Israeli who has failed to give his share in full measure, in the cultural and social assimilation of the immigrants. There were too few teachers and educators who apart from teaching the immigrants grammar and mathematics were prepared to live among them and introduce them first and foremost to a new way of life.

Israelis have also failed, Dayan charges, in the field of national economic development which is lagging seriously because of shortage of funds, while at the same time there is a constant increase in *per capita* consumption and in the general standard of living. Israelis should spend less on comforts and save more for investments before it is too late, Dayan warns.

What stirred up the beehive was the implicit charge in Dayan's speeches — at times made quite openly — that all political parties, his own Mapai not excluded, bear responsibility for playing it up to the voter by programmes promising more consumption instead of more savings and investment in development. The old-timers who lead his party feel that such a charge is actually directed against them and naturally try to fight back. However, Dayan has a powerful supporter in Premier Ben-Gurion who last week openly backed the views of his former Chief of Staff, both in a speech at a meeting addressed by Dayan and in a signed newspaper article (in "Davar") taking to task an editor of "Ha'aretz" for putting Dayan's arguments in a false light.

Row Over Ribbons

THERE are no medals for heroism or meritorious service in the Israel Army. Officers and men of the Defence Forces may wear only two service ribbons: one given to all participants in the War of Liberation and the other to those who served during the Sinai Campaign. This week a third was added, the grey-green-red ribbon given to all former members of the Hagana, which was the forerunner of the Israel Army.

The ribbon was not awarded to former members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the L.H.Y., the two smaller pre-State underground organizations. This omission was vigorously protested by the leadership of the Herut party, founded by the I.Z.L. leaders, who pointed out that since the awards are being made by the Defense Ministry, i.e. the State and not by the Hagana Veterans Organization, there should not have been any discrimination between those who had been ready to sacrifice their lives for the future Jewish State. In line with this protest, Eri Jabotinsky, son of the late Revisionist leader Ze'ev Jabotinsky, refused to accept the ribbon posthumously awarded to his father for his share in organizing the Hagana in 1920.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, in his speech at the parade in Jerusalem's University Stadium, felt it necessary to explain the reasons for the Government's attitude by saying that irrespective of the merits of the two other organizations, and he did not belittle anyone who had been prepared to lay down his life for the common cause, the ribbon was being given to members of Hagana which was in name and fact a defence organisation founded to defend the Yishuv — something the I.Z.L. and the L.H.Y. certainly were not. Nevertheless many Israelis — including Hagana veterans — pondered the fact that this old dispute had not been resolved, and this was given additional poignancy by the 25th anniversary this week of the murder of Chaim Arlosoroff on the Tel Aviv beach — a *cause célèbre* which split the Yishuv and Zionist Movement a quarter of a century ago — and a crime which has remained unsolved all this time.

DE GAULLE WINS FIRST ROUND IN ALGERIA

By Maurice Carr

AS, with a host of other journalists, I followed Gen. de Gaulle around on his tour of Algeria, there suddenly swam up in my memory Tolstoy's dictum: "The life of the nations is not contained in the life of a few men, since the connection between those few men and the nations has not been found." And I was forcibly struck with the thought that if the author of "War and Peace" were now resurrected and could see what we were privileged to see, he could not but modify his philosophy. For, in the light of the hard realities here, none can dispute that, to paraphrase Tolstoy, "the life of Algeria and of France is today contained in the life of Charles de Gaulle."

The former Free French leader, who alone by his strength of mind and will and faith raised France up after she had fallen in 1940, at present incarnates the national conscience at a level where conflicting interests, where secretarian passions may yet be reconciled for the good of the body politic.

As he landed in Algiers, wearing his uniform again for the occasion but with his tunic bare of any decorations, his face was deathly pale. More than ever, he resembled an over-life-sized roughly-hewn granite statue. Visibly, even his broad shoulders were weighed down with the immensity of his burden of responsibility. One false step, one ill-considered word could have terrifying consequences.

There can be no doubt about it that many of the students and other young hooligans who stormed Government House in Algiers on May 13 were Fascists who worship the memory of Hitler, Mussolini, Pétain. They, however, were joined by other revolutionary forces of a more wholesome kind, by the rank and file of the army, by intrinsically liberal parliamentarians like Jacques Soustelle and Capt. Dronne, and above all by the mass of the Algerian population.

The next indispensable move was to secure a sympathetic and stable Government in Paris which would spare no effort to carry the trend of Franco-Moslem cohabitation to its logical conclusion. Any retreat from this objective, the settlers knew, would be fatal. Any attempt to use violence in Paris might also end in catastrophe. De Gaulle as Prime Minister appeared to be the only way out to salvation.

Joy and Fear

De Gaulle's statement that he was willing to assume office, aroused delirious enthusiasm in Algeria. The joy, however, was later tempered with dread that, with his professed respect for Republican legality and his unbending notions of military and civil discipline, he might yet disavow the May 13 revolt.

So Algeria tingled with suspense as de Gaulle appeared on the balcony of Algiers' Government House. At his first words, a gasp of relief went up from the multitude in the Forum. "I understand you," he said, simply. Most speakers give the impression that their lungs are bellows trying to fan a small spark within them into a big blaze. De Gaulle, on the contrary, reluctantly allows a spark to escape from his fiery temperament, and it illuminates the scene like a streak of lightning. After that plain sentence, "*Je vous ai compris*," Algiers was reassured.

He went on to extol the army for its having "stemmed the torrent" of the May 13 revolution and "captured the useful energy," and he made it clear that he would look to the army, on whose loyalty he could count, to pursue the process until the State had fully restored its authority and suppressed all cancerous factions.

Dramatic Moment

Shakespeare never imagined a more dramatic moment. Mark Antony when he came "to bury Caesar, not to praise him," was not a whit more eloquent or effective than de Gaulle coming to Algiers to laud and at the same time to tame the European rebels. Here and afterwards at Constantine and Bone he took the European settlers at their word and swore to redeem their promise of equal rights for the Moslem community. At Oran, disdaining the microphone, de Gaulle amiably gathered the local notables around him on the lawn of the Prefecture garden — in his old age he has mellowed, acquiring what the French call "the art of being a grandfather" — and unspectacularly but unmistakably put the rebellious Committees of Public Safety in their places. The revolution had been beneficial he declared, but now it was over; the Committees must no more encroach on established authority, but must henceforth devote themselves solely to the "integration of souls." At Mostaganem, de Gaulle at last exclaimed "Long live *Algérie française!*"

His conception of "integration" and "Algérie française" still remains to be clearly formulated, but most observers believe that he has elaborated in his mind an original formula whereby a largely self-governing Algeria will form an integral and permanent part of a wider Franco-African confederation. There will be more light on the subject when the French people, including ten million Algerians, all places on the same footing irrespective of race, religion or social condition, will go the polls next October to choose a new Constitution and then participate in general elections.

Halfway Won

It is probably no exaggeration to say that de Gaulle has already half won the battle for peace with justice in Algeria. He is still up against two formidable adversaries, however, the European and the Moslem extremists. The first will stop at nothing to sabotage de Gaulle's liberal policy towards the Moslems, who all too often in the past have had the bitter experience of seeing fair promises come to nothing. The hope now aroused in the Moslems must not be too long deferred, otherwise they will shrink back in their inimical shells.

If France can recover the confidence of the Moslem masses by giving them bread with dignity, then the other extremist adversary, the F.L.N., will be easily disposed of. The F.L.N. chieftains in Cairo, Tunis, Tangier and in the lobbies of the United Nations can be expected to maintain their intransigence to the end, but the *fellaghas* fighting in the Algerian *djebels* will be lost. They can only keep up their guerrilla warfare if they are sheltered by, and have the connivance of, their coreligionists. As it is, in order to impose themselves on the Moslem villagers, the *fellaghas* have had to resort to vicious intimidation, slaying nine Moslems for every Christian or Jew. Their position will become quite untenable if the bulk of the Moslems rally to the new liberal Gaullist regime.

To gain the last and decisive victory, Gen. de Gaulle proposes to lean heavily on the Metropolitan French army in Algeria, most of whose officers and men have as little patience with the ultra-colonialist Fascists as with the pan-Arab Fascists.

JOAN AND THE VOICES

Six Days That Shook the Arab League

By Amnon Bartur

IN a few words broadcast to the Arab people from Benghazi last Friday evening, Abdul Khalek Hassouna, the Egyptian Secretary - General of the Arab League, regretfully announced that the League's Council had failed to solve the dispute between the Lebanon and the United Arab Republic.

For six days and six nights, the Council had tried to arrive at some decision. Even before it held its first meeting on Saturday, May 31, several attempts were made by some of the delegates, especially those of Libya and the Sudan, to resolve the dispute outside the League or, as Hassouna hoped, at least to confine it to the Council's deliberations.

All efforts were concentrated on persuading the Lebanon to withdraw her complaint to the U.N. Security Council, although the Iraqi and Jordanian delegates demanded that the League should uncompromisingly condemn U.A.R. interference in the Lebanon and call on Cairo and Damascus to cease their incitement against the Beirut Government.

The first formal proposals, submitted to the League on Monday, and sponsored by the representatives of Libya, the Sudan and the League's Secretariat, did not even mention the subject of interference. They called on Beirut to withdraw its U.N. complaint, recommending that violent radio campaigns should cease, that the entire Arab press should be more restrained, and that the League's delegations, including the U.A.R.'s should visit the Lebanon "to seek a political settlement there."

It was at Monday's session that it took the Lebanese delegate three hours to submit his Government's evidence of U.A.R. intervention, complete with specimens of small arms and ammunition seized from Lebanese rebels and Syrian soldiers and officers inside Lebanese territory. The Iraqi and Jordanian delegations described this proof as "conclusive."

It took the U.A.R. delegates some time to prepare their reply to the Lebanese charges. Sayid Fahmi of Egypt "refuted" them at Tuesday evening's session, which continued until 3.30 the following morning. His main point was that the League could not punish one of its member States or take action that was liable to undermine its very existence. After copious by citing opposition elements in the Lebanon, he went on to charge that country with having always been "a base for engineering plots against Egypt and Syria." The U.A.R. delegate concluded by saying that the events in Lebanon were a purely internal affair and that his country "opposes any outside intervention" in this affair since such intervention "would endanger the whole Middle East."

As neither side seemed in a mood for a compromise, another attempt was made to please everybody. Reports coming from Benghazi on Thursday spoke of a draft resolution being prepared by the Sudanese delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Ahmed Muhammed Mahjoub. By Thursday evening, when the draft resolution was finally presented to the Council, Libya and Saudi Arabia became co-sponsors and, what surprised observers, the Iraqi and Jordanian delegations also declared that they would support the resolution. There were even reports that even the Lebanese delegate was prepared to accept the League's verdict if his U.A.R. opposite number agree to do so too.

The chief surprise in these developments was that delegates who had hitherto been so adamant in their anti-U.A.R. stand should accept a draft resolution which was no more than a slight revision of the proposals originally submitted by Libya, Sudan and the League's Secretariat. According to the Arab press, the draft said that the Council resolved:

- To take steps toward putting an end to anything liable to lead to the deterioration of relations between member states of the League.
- That the Lebanese Government should cancel its complaint to the Security Council.
- To appeal to the various factions inside the Lebanon to stop all acts of violence and try to settle internal differences by peaceful means. And
- To appoint a commission consisting of the League's member States whose duty would be to go to Lebanon in order to implement the Council's resolutions.

It is hard to know what happened during the 24 hours that followed the draft's submission. The Lebanese Cabinet met to consider what instructions to send its delegation in Benghazi, and the Arab News Agency confidently reported the same day that Beirut had decided to accept the resolution, with Iraq and Jordan concurring. However, when the delegates reconvened at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, the Lebanese announced that the Council's resolutions were unacceptable, and the Iraqis and Jordanians, following suit, declared they were withdrawing their support of the resolutions and going home.

The Iraqi delegate also filed a complaint against the U.A.R. on his Government's instructions, it stated that for years Egypt had been interfering in the private affairs of all Arab countries, supplying certain groups there with funds and arms to overthrow their governments; and the fact that the Arab League Council had now failed to take any measures to stop these activities was proof that the Council had become incapable of dealing with them. After this, one feeble attempt was made to bring the delegates together again on Friday evening, but the following morning brought the news that the U.A.R. delegation had already arrived in Cairo.

Indirectly replying to Cairo's charges that the Lebanon was seeking to "internationalize" her civil war and that the U.A.R. had made a big concession in accepting the Arab League's resolutions, the Lebanese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Saturday in which it pointed out that the Lebanon had twice responded to the League's appeals to postpone discussion of her complaint at the Security Council.

The statement also listed Beirut's objections to the League's resolutions, chief among which was that the League, while calling on the Lebanon to withdraw her complaint from the U.N. body failed to take any decisive measures to stop Egypt and Syria from interfering in her internal affairs. Further, the League failed even to mention the complaint in its resolutions.

Following this latest fiasco, opinion even in those Arab countries where the League's virtual extinction has never been admitted now seems unanimous in pronouncing it dead for good.

The Middle East Scene

PELTOURS
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DEPARTURES: JUNE 15 — JUNE 30
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. June 15	0700	EL AL	Rome, Cologne, London
	0830	EL AL	Istanbul
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1010	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York
	17.00	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1945	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. June 16	07.00	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Athens, Vienna, Amsterdam
	0830	EL AL	Munich, Paris
	0945	SABENA	Istanbul, Athens, Brussels
	0950	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
•	1700	EL AL	London, New York
	2350	EL AL	Rome
TUES. June 17	0700	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0830	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0850	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1630	EL AL	Istanbul
	1700	EL AL	London, New York
WED. June 18	0700	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Paris
	0830	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, Amsterdam
	11.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	2345	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
THURS. June 19	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0945	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0955	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1300	EL AL	Istanbul
	1220	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
••	1700	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1835	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI. June 20	0830	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
	0850	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1305	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	1800	EL AL	Athens, Rome
	1700	EL AL	Paris, London, New York

• Not operating during the periods July 20, 1958—August 20, 1958 and Sept. 21—Nov. 1.
•• During the above periods LY 207 will land also in London.

FROM HAIFA PORT

Friday	June 13	HERZL:	Limassol, Piraeus, Naples, Marseilles.
Tuesday	June 17	ENOTRIA:	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste.
Wednesday	June 18	MARMARA:	Iskenderun, Mersin, Antalya, Izmir, Istanbul.
Thursday	June 19	PACE:	Limassol, Genoa, Marseilles.

PELTOURS

Tel Aviv: 29 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel. 4585/7 & 66774/5
Jerusalem: 3 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 4313/3
Haifa: 32 Derech Ha'atzmaut Tel. 4561/2
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 224
Ramat Gan: 39 Rehov Bialik, Tel. 71366
Lydda Airport
Eilat Tel. 208

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Seligsberg School Dedicates New Home Today

By Malka Rabinowitz

A BLACK wool dress hangs in the school workroom — authoritative, elegant and evocative. The lines are masterly, the workmanship final. It is a Dior model and it was made by teen-age girls.

For 99 per cent of the female sex, a Dior dress requires neither explanation or justification, being very much an end in itself. The young seamstresses belong to the one per cent catagory. The model was brought to them in canvas from Dior's workshop in Paris; and in their classroom in a Jerusalem back street, the dress was scrutinized, studied, measured, analysed, taken apart and put together.

The aim? According to Mrs. Helen Kittner, it is to teach talented girls that dressmaking is not only sewing but the expression of a fashion sense. Developing an "eye for quality" is what Mrs. Kittner believes is the job of the vocational school she directs — Hadassah's Alice Seligsberg School which today dedicates a gleaming IL1.28m. building adjacent to the old quarters.

An alumnus of Poland's Lwow University, Mrs. Kittner does not hold with the view that "there has to be enough bread to go around before we start thinking of butter". There is a very real danger, she thinks, of Israel irreparably losing a high cultural standard, unless this standard is impressed early in national life. The old generation, which brought certain values from Europe, is disappearing and the country is too new and various to transmit these value by osmosis.

A double trapeze in black alpaca, product of the Seligsberg school.

Mrs. Kittner declares that her school has proved itself in the only way it can — through its graduates. Several business course graduates are now secretaries to cabinet Ministers and other majors have been snapped up in teaching jobs and laboratories.

As important as the professional posts are the large number of graduates who have settled down to housekeeping and raising a family. This is a career which the school philosophy stipulates is "a woman's basic and major profession." It is from the family unit, and more especially from the woman in the unit, that the intangible values of society derive, according to this school of thought. And if this is the case, the woman had better be equipped with the highest possible standards.

"The girl who has been taught to 'see' a beautiful dress, a well prepared dinner on an attractive table, good manners and good grooming, will necessarily develop a taste for quality beyond these spheres.

The 400 students of the School are aged 14 to 20 and usually come directly from the elementary schools. With twice as many applicants as places, admission standards are fairly high, and both scholastic records and aptitude tests are considered. An effort is made to take in girls of new immigrant Oriental families and today they compose 40 per cent of the student body. Despite the lack of a "Western" background — the background which informs the School — the newcomers develop at the same pace as their classmates of other communities.

In four years of schooling, at eight hours a day, girls major in one of six specialized subjects in addition to preparing for regular matriculation. The main lines of vocational training are home economics, fashion, arts and crafts, secretarial work and dental and laboratory technicians. Fashion and handicraft students get two years of post-graduate training.

Can a comparative handful of graduates, even if they emerge on the level desired by the School, make any real difference to Israel standards? Mrs. Kittner believes that the impression they make, however modest, will eventually tell. She also hopes that the authorities will come around to giving every high school co-ed a smattering of home economics. This hope springs from the conviction that a mistake is made in carefully training a young man for a career without simultaneously teaching the young woman how best to spend the money he earns.

A favourite story of a School Board member describes the son of a Jerusalem neighbour who complained, when he joined a kibbutz of young Scout members, that vegetables were brought from the field to the dining hall in their pure state. One day a tempting salad appeared on the table and inquiry revealed it was the work of two new girl members in the kitchen. They were both graduates of the School.

Sack on a Double Trapeze

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE 1958 dress shapes — trapeze, double trapeze, sack and barrel—will be seen today when the 400 Hadassah pilgrims preview the annual fashion show of the pupils in the Alice Seligsberg High School.

The haute couture creations were made by senior students under the direction of Miriam Adler, who was assisted this year by Mrs. Orender. The embroidery department is, as in past years, under the inspired tutelage of Mrs. Lenni Markwald.

Outstanding in the show is a black alpaca dress (see photo) in the popular double trapeze outline, which has been one of the hits of the fashion year. Wide double box pleats billow out over layers of stiff petticoats hung from a square cut top. The jacket is framed by a wide round collar.

Sunburst darts on the back of sack dresses and collarless jackets have modified this particular style into a more feminine line. Sack models are abundant in the show. One costume places a lean, straight pink linen coat over an all-pink sack, another a black light wool sack dress, with wool jacket.

Boucle shantung in misty shades of brown, and blue green tweed woven on the classroom looms, are used most successfully for trapeze line suits.

Hungarian peasant embroidery adds a distinguished touch to a short strapless evening frock of white duchesse satin. It comes with an embroidered shawl of the same material that can be worn round the head peasant fashion.

The romantic ball gown turns up in this collection: a white organdy dress (see photo) with delicate full blown pink tulle roses and green leaves that turn it into a dream dress.

The school's workshop has become an important centre for teachers attending seminars held in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour. The students spend mornings pouring over the Paris models and also try out all sorts of new embroidery designs. Teachers from other schools have also been invited for refresher courses. Mrs. Sima Olshan, Chairman of the Alice Seligsberg board, and Mr. Ora Goitein, chairman of Hadassah's Vocational Education in Israel, work in close cooperation with the School's principal, Mrs. Helen Kittner, on the rapidly expanding programme for the school.

Senior students of the Hadassah-Alice Seligsberg school help to adjust their dream dress of white organdy with delicate pink tulle roses. It took months of tedious exacting work to make the roses come out perfect. Photos by Braun

You Can Smile Wide

A NEW type of toothpaste is being made by Taya in contains a new ingredient Tel Aviv. Called Tayadent, it called Hygleam, which whitens teeth, the makers claim, in a matter of days.

It is a soapless tooth-paste, with built-in qualities that guard against tooth decay. Taya's earlier success with an original product is their Dermapon — a soapless toilet soap sold in cream form in tubes. They were the first anywhere to make this sort of soap.

of Tayadent, Taya is celebrating its 20th anniversary, and has announced a picture competition in which top prize is IL1,000; second prize IL250, with another 250 prizes in cash and kind. Details with each tube of Tayadent.

PEN FRIENDS

MR. FAKHRUDDIN S. ICEWALLA, 21, a student at the Dhulia Engineering College, has collected stamps since he was a child and is very interested in having a pen friend in Israel who has the same hobby. His address is: Ice Factory, Agra Road, Dhulia, West Khandesh, India.

ADELAIDE LEVY, 33 Kepler Grove, Leeds 8, England, would like to have a pen friend, male or female, aged 30 to 40, to write to.

GWEN AGID, 30s, of 1870 41st Avenue, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., would like to have a pen pal of her age in Israel so she could learn more about Israel and the children of Israel. She studies Hebrew in Hebrew school.

Cancer Chemicals

By Dr. Arthur Michaels

NEWS has been received of a discovery which, if proved correct, might be the major breakthrough towards a chemical cure of cancer. At a recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a group of Japanese biochemists reported the discovery of malignolipin, a new chemical substance associated with cancerous tissue but not with normal cells.

For a long time now, cancer researchers have been looking for some special property of malignant tissue which would enable them, on the one hand, to make an early diagnosis and, on the other, to treat the disease. The maxim has been that once we know how the cancer tissue grows, then we can work out a way to stop it. This principle has been used for some time in the treatment of the leukaemias, cancers of the blood, with nitrogen mustards. Unfortunately, although the rapidly growing cancer cells are killed selectively, the normal cells are also susceptible to some extent, and the dose of the drug must be kept low.

With certain bacteria, use has been made of the fact that the germs need certain chemicals to grow. They have then been provided with other chemicals in the form of drugs which are very similar to the ones needed but cannot be used by the bacteria for food. In this way they become stuffed with substances that are of no use to them and are killed. If such a chemical, essential to the growth of cancer cells, has now been found, then it should be possible to offer the cell some useless substitute and thus cause it to die.

Well Recognised

The malignolipin, although new, belongs to a family of chemicals already well recognized — the phospholipids — which are found in both animals and plants. The Japanese workers noted that small parts of the cells of cancer

tissue had an affinity for protoporphyrin derived from the red pigment of the blood. It is known that certain normal tissues also have an affinity for protoposphyrin but this can be accounted for by the presence of sphingomyelin, an other phospholipid, in the cells. Even after removal of sphingomyelin from cancer cells, the affinity for protoporphyrin remained and thus the presence of a new phospholipid was suspected and confirmed.

Malignolipin, the name given to this substance, has so far been found in six widely different kinds of cancers, of the breast and womb as well as of the stomach and bowel. It could not be found in normal tissue even though in some experiments whole bodies of mice were chemically analysed. The more malignant and fast growing the cancer the more malignolipin was found, and it disappeared from dead cancers.

The hope is implicit, though not expressed in the report, that it will be possible to devise a test for minute amounts of malignolipin that will escape into the blood from starting cancers. In this way diagnosis could be made very early and treatment begun, perhaps specific chemical therapy to choke the growth. It is these hopes that will lead scientists in many laboratories all over the world to check the Japanese discovery and, if confirmed, to exploit it to the utmost.

PROBLEMS OF ADOLESCENCE

COPING WITH NANCY

By Marie Battle

who writes for the "Observer" and The Jerusalem Post, of the relations between normal adolescents and parents, giving examples from her own clinical experience.

SHE had never been to grammar school, but her daughter was doing well there — very well, or, as the school report put it, *Excellent*. But at home it was different.

"She always corrects us after her friends leave and seems impatient if I try to open my mouth. She's become so *la di dah* none of us can touch her. The house is never clean enough. She won't wear anything we buy for her. She just goes about in that same old skirt and blouse. And she could be a real beauty. She used to be so particular about what she wore. But now she's all over the big lady stuff. None of the boys or girls are good enough for her.

"There was such a nice well-mannered lad used to take her to the pictures, but she lorded it over him with her science and what-not, till the poor fellow got bored and never came back. And she used to be such a trustful little thing. She'd fling her arms around her daddy when he got home from work. But now she's the fine lady and wouldn't dirty her hands with the likes of him. Nor with the house-work either, though heaven knows, I've got only one pair of hands and she does make such a mess of her room — she, mind you, who's always criticizing me and the way the house is!

"It's these fancy friends of hers are putting ideas into her head — by the time she finishes with books, she'll be too old to enjoy herself. I tell her she'd better enjoy her childhood. You're only young once. She could stay on at the school for another two years .. that would make her seventeen, and that's long enough for a girl to spend on books."

Here we have another kind of adolescent problem, a perennial problem, but one that has been greatly intensified during the post-war years. If the kind of life chosen represents a departure from the family tradition, it will necessitate a revision of moral and social values which is bound to increase the tension between the adolescent and the family.

Unhappily this tension will be greatest when both the child and the family are most conscientious: because the best families, from the point of view of child-upbringing tend toward a stability that only tradition can solidify, while the most admirable adolescents are endowed with a kind of honesty as well as ambition which make it nearly impossible for them to compromise their highest aspirations. The girl we are talking about belonged to this elite minority.

"My parents are awfully nice, of course, and I really wish I could do something for them, but they're just not interested in anything." Her face is as clean as a polished mirror. She dresses soberly. Her whole attitude is one of clumsy good nature.

"I intend to be a pediatrician, like Nancy's mother, and it will require a lot of hard work, so I really wish Mummy and Daddy wouldn't butt in when we are discussing medical questions. That's why I've got to spend so much time at Nancy's house, where there's such a good library. I can really talk to Nancy's people. It was awful once when I stayed there late, and Mummy came along in a temper to collect me. Yet it is sweet of her to worry so much. If only she knew how little she needed to. I just want to work, and I'm not interested in frivolous things like jazz and boy friends. I do wish Mummy would understand."

Hard To Decide

Here, too, we have a dilemma and an almost universal one. It may seem hard on the adolescent, but it is a fact that just when she is in the middle of the most violent emotional disturbance, trying to learn about herself she is also involved in a decision which may very well affect her practical life more radically than any choice of her more mature years. She must decide on a profession, or against one. It is hardly surprising that most adolescents vacillate a good deal before finally making up their minds.

A girl might begin with an ambition to be a nurse; then the more glamorous world of the air hostess attracts her attention. But then there is a plane disaster, so she decides to become an interior decorator. And so on.

Many parents are able to take shifts of this sort in their stride. Others become fretful and anxious and put pressure on their adolescent children. The children worry, too. But surely it is better to experiment with imaginary ambitions than to make a hasty decision. Many adults know that they were made into social misfits by a wrong decision arrived at during these crucial years.

No wonder parents are fertile with advice, doing their best to give the child the benefit of their own experience. It would certainly be too much if the child were expected to make so responsible a decision unaided. But the adolescent is necessarily, in some degree, in rebellion against the parents' decisions; and this rebellion is very often fought out over the choice of a career.

Just To Be Different

Some adolescents, in fact, choose a job for no better reason than that it is as different as they can imagine from the alternative recommended by their parents. Not all such rebellious choices are bad ones, though they are liable to be highly impractical. The adolescent rebellion may, as in the present case, take a commendable direction. But even then it causes considerable distress, as it did here, within the family that has been rebelled against.

It is worth observing that even though this girl was highly endowed and well disciplined intellectually, her mother was still able to complain of her slovenly appearance and the disorder of her room. In this fact we see the adolescent rebellion at its simplest — the child reacting against patterns of neatness and cleanliness that had been taught her in her infancy. Naturally the mother feared that her newly acquired habits of disorder would continue into later life. But it seems to me more likely that this girl will revert to her former neat ways, once she has established an independent mind of her own and escaped from her mother's authority.

WATCH THOSE WRINKLES

PLACENTA cream, purported to restore the skin practically to the tone it was when you were an apple-cheeked youngster, is gaining wide popularity among modern cosmetics. Having none of the hazards of hormone creams, it is beneficial to most types of skin declares Mrs. Basia Wilensky, a beauty expert of long standing. She now prepares more placenta masks than vitamin, hormone or and other skin rejuvenating masks that have been popular over the past decade.

In Israel, where the climate and strain of living are boldly registered on a woman's face in lines and wrinkles, an especially nourishing ingredient is required. The idea of putting extract from the nutritive substance in the placenta into creams originated in Paris and was adopted here about 18 months ago.

Mrs. Wilensky believes that most women do not take sufficient care to prevent rapid ageing. If they applied cream for several hours during the day and let their pores, usually clogged by powder and grime, breathe at night.

No amount of any kind of cream, however, can erase the harmful effects of too much sun, in which most Israelis indulge, suggests Mrs. Wilensky. If you want to keep your skin from getting a leathery appearance or sprouting superfluous hairs, which are stimulated by the sun, it is a good idea to remember that the beach also has a shady side to it, she warns.

D.I.

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Josef Rosen, Furs,	73 Allenby Road
"Galia," Knitwear,	3 Rehov Hagra
"Diva," Bathing Suits,	3 Rehov Glickson
"Zimroni," Sports Blouses,	29 Rehov Sheinkin
Salon Bella (Garay Hats)	94 Rehov Ahad Ha'am
E. Navon, Shoes,	223 Rehov Dizengoff
"Lafayette," Jewellery,	1 Rehov Ben Yehuda
"Annetta," Hairstyling and Make-Up,	18 Rehov Mapu

Orchestra: DUCI-CARLO • Songs: ESTER LESENY
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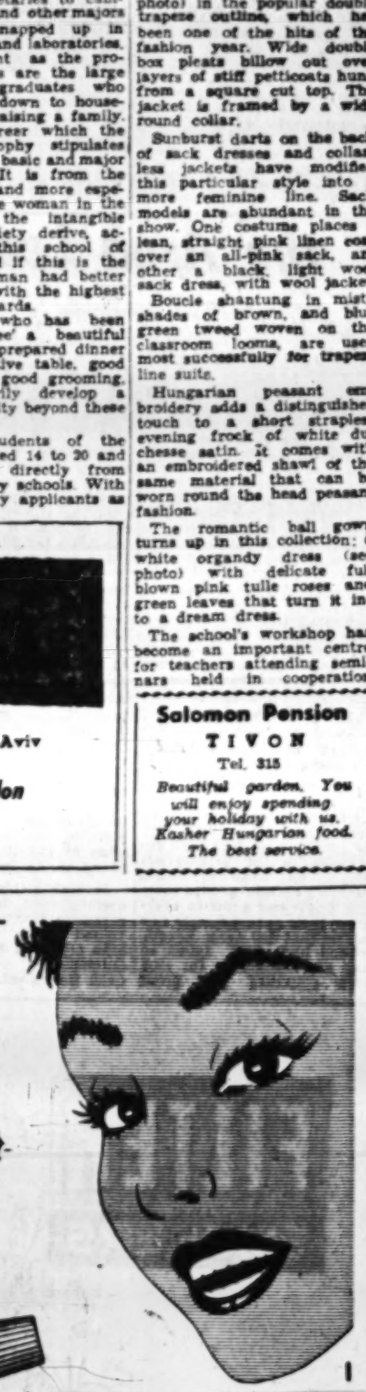

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Competition closes on July 31, 1958.

Just one example:
To which biblical figure does this picture relate? Jacob — Ruth — David — Samson?

SMILES MEAN HAPPINESS — SMILES THANKS TO
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New Nursing School Completed

By Philip Gillon

WITH that aplomb which now distinguishes Israelis during a *schwitz*, 200 workmen are putting the finishing touches to the new Henrietta Szold School of Nursing which is to be dedicated on Sunday. The School is the first building in the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre to be completed.

The architect, Joseph Neufeld, has managed to combine the staggering beauty of the site with the native stone of Jerusalem to design a building that is both functional and aesthetic. Its 5,000 square metres of floor space are divided over four floors, faced with rose-tinted stone, plain stone, burnt red brick and white concrete brick all selected with great care and precision. Floors and stairways are paved with Israel marble.

On the ground floor there are two large halls with great doors opening on to an open internal Ceremonial Courtyard, which is paved with old Arab stone and lined with red and white precasts on one side, with grey stone on the other. This Courtyard is the "heart" of the unit: the halls are supplemented by a library, classrooms and laboratories, a general purpose room and recreation-room. On the upper floor there are 75 bedrooms planned for 150 pupils, each room with its own veranda and built-in cupboards. A "luxury" which the girls will appreciate after their present residence on the top floor of St. Joseph's Monastery is an elevator.

The entire building is equipped with special units circulating hot air in winter and cool air in summer in addition to the insulation obtained from double ceilings on every floor. Through steel-lined sliding windows, the girls will look out at incredible views of the Judean hills.

IN contrast to all this splendour that awaits them, the pupil-nurses are performing prodigies of improvisation in the Convent of St. Joseph, where the school moved in 1948.

Hadassah's Nursing School was opened in 1918 by the American Zionist Medical Unit and was for many years the only nursing school in the country. The first class was graduated on Balfour Day, 1921. In the last 40 years, 750 Hadassah graduates have been graduated to serve Israel at all points between Metulla and Eilat; apart from their work for Hadassah, they have become matrons of hospitals, directors of nursing schools, key figures in Government, municipal and Malben health services. Six of them lost their lives during the War of Independence.

Hadassah has always tried to pioneer in nursing by venturing into new types of training. Post-graduate courses in Public Health have been given since 1924. 360 graduates have completed this course to date making a great contribution to raising the nation's standard of health and especially to the sharp drop in the infant mortality rate. In 1927 Hadassah introduced a special course in midwifery, although the normal nursing course included obstetrics, and 62 midwives have qualified. This was followed by special training for operating-theatre nurses and for X-Ray technicians. In 1949, when the pressure of immigration brought new diseases to Israel and re-introduced old diseases that had been eradicated, a 15-month course for practical nurses was planned to meet the ever-expanding demand. 123 of these "practical nurses" have qualified.

Student nurse at work on laboratory tests.

The latest trend is to work towards the establishment of a College of Nursing and the School is preparing a staff for this ambitious dream. Fifteen nurses have had post-graduate scholarships abroad but the present plan is to train the potential instructors at the Hebrew University. Two nurses are now at the University, one studying education and the other administration. Great emphasis is laid in the general curriculum on family health and promotive health training.

There are at present altogether 90 girls in the school's three classes. Sixty per cent of these Israel's future "ladies with lamps" are *sabras*; the rest come from all the different backgrounds that make up Israel. There are students who came straight from the United States, England and South Africa; the status of the school is internationally recognized. One girl, Selma Levy, who obtained the highest marks in the first-year course, arrived a year ago from Egypt; her parents live in the Kastel *ma'abara* and she knew no Hebrew when she arrived. The minimum qualification is matriculation from a high school; the ages of the girls vary between 17 and an acknowledged 28.

Mrs. E. Margalith, Principal of the Nurses' School, sits in her converted Lodge under pictures of Florence Nightingale and Henrietta Szold, the two inspirations of Israel nursing. She quotes with approval Miss Nightingale's great discovery of a century ago: "A heart full of love and devotion is not sufficient... knowledge of the laws of life and death are very, very valuable matters requiring study through experience and detailed investigation..." Miss Szold gave the Jewish Homeland its first nursing school and the inspiration for its medical services. The new School bearing her name will climax a great tradition.

Illa Har-El poses with the most famous woman in American aviation, Jacqueline Cochran, winner of every speed record, first woman to break the sound barrier in a jet, and chairman of the distinguished panel of judges which had pronounced her Queen of the International Air Hostesses, at Miami Beach recently.

Festival of Clippers

By Zelide Teague

A SHEEP shearing festival differs from a harvest festival in that not only the owner gives thanks for the crop — the sheep itself is thankful to lose it. It is a double celebration, for shorn and shearer alike, excepting the one or two poor sheep who are grilled to provide the appropriate feast.

One such festival is held every year at this time at Mavo Betar in the Judean Hills, a kilometre or so from the border. Most of the settlers are from North and South America and two are from Australia — all countries with a sheep-rearing tradition. However, although this might explain the atmosphere of the subsequent barbecue, it does not mean that the settlers found their four years of sheep-rearing an easy task, for just as all Frenchmen do not live on snails, so all South Americans and Australians do not breed sheep. None of the settlers, in fact, had any previous experience in this field.

Sheep-shearing alone is a job that requires long practice. At Mavo Betar a great many sheep were clipped in all the wrong places and several strong men fainted when they saw their handiwork draw blood. After four years of trial and error, however, the sheep and their shearers had learned the lesson well.

When the chosen animal was piped to a platform it seemed calm and confident. The huge old - fashioned shears flickered under the coloured lights and the sheep was twisted and turned and finally flumped on its side and lay there like a fish on cold marble, allowing its skin to breathe the soft evening air before it was danced away on the kind legs to the music of the shepherds' pipes.

Then the young girls did a dance symbolising the presentation of the fleece to the Priests, as in the days before the destruction of the Temple. This was followed by a song about sheep, sung by the youngest children. The chorus of Maa, maa, maa! was enthusiastically rendered, and several ewes stirred uneasily in the pen.

After a reading from Exodus, hosts and guests collected round the bonfire, where an old iron bedstead which served as a giant grill was piled with slabs of mutton looking like a puffy eiderdown. The delicious bed over the red-hot coals was soon stripped, and the meat was served with pitta and salad. Singing, dancing eating, drinking, hosts and guests enjoyed themselves immensely while the sheep were shuffled off to bed, perfectly content, no doubt, that each of them had contributed their annual bags' full.

POINTS FOR LADIES

Eye shadow is not necessary to any woman who has lived under a Tory Government. She has shadows under eyes for life. —
Mrs. Jean Mann M.P.

Unrest begins at the breakfast table. —
Mr. R. Ledger, M.P.

Hugging does not indicate misconduct. I believe parties often end that way. —
Judge Norris at Birmingham Divorce Court.

New Deal For Men

FASHION notes for men indicate that this year charcoal still leads as the colour for dress and travel suits, with light blue, light gray and navy following in popularity. Jackets are shorter, lapels narrow, as are the trousers, with the fashion dictators decreeing the bottoms at 22 to 23 centimetres. Materials run from mohair, dacron and tropicals to fine light-weight woollens.

To help a wider public follow all these dictates of fashion, I. Malberger (formerly Flachs Jerusalem), has teamed up with the Berek manufacturing plant and is offering ready-made clothes of distinction at reasonable and competitive prices for those who cannot afford custom-made clothes. This is the first deal of its kind made by the Berek plant which started operations in Jerusalem a year ago and has already made important inroads in the export of men's clothes to France, England (West End), Switzerland and Belgium.

Mr. Malberger has been the chief cutter and designer for all the Flachs establishments for the past 25 years, and all the ready-made clothes he will now offer will be made under his direction.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

AM very flattered to receive an invitation to speak at the local Rotary Club and spend a long time worrying what I can say to them that they haven't already heard from me. Children say they must be very short of entertainment if they are waiting for me, and brother refuses under any circumstances to come and listen to me, not even with a good dinner thrown in. He says he has been listening to me all his life and is not going to a special place in order to do so some more. In fact he gives it as his opinion that it would be worth taking some trouble to avoid. In this the children heartily concur. Am glad at least to find out that they have been listening to me as I always got the impression that my voice never penetrated to their consciousness.

•

AT the dinner I find myself sitting next to the postmaster and take the opportunity to complain about the custom charges for parcels from abroad and ask him sharply why for the same article I am charged sometimes 150 pruta and sometimes two and a half pounds. He promises to look into it and I ask my other neighbour, the librarian, why they don't acquire a few decent thrillers in the library. He says they have to rely mostly on gifts and people seem to hang on to their thrillers and only give books like "Thoughts from the Philosophers" and "Zion Uplifted."

•

I LOOK around and see about 80 people who have heard me talk often enough on subjects ranging from my bank account to the state of my back without evincing any obvious desire to engage me in further conversation. However, they all sit politely and quietly whilst I hold forth at some length, and even laugh in the right places. The sensation of talking without being contradicted or interrupted is a very agreeable one, and I feel I could easily acquire a taste for it. (Not to be indulged in at home.)

•

AT the end of my talk the only member of the audience who has ever been in Manchester (my home town, which kept intruding into the talk) gets up and says he remembers how awful it was and the toastmaster, after some hasty whispering, gives a toast to the Rotary Club in Manchester out of compliment to me. Find this very touching and ask that my regards be sent in the official letter informing them of this event. Can't help thinking how startled they will be to get them.

•

SOME time later I get thanked officially and am presented with a large box of chocolates which is immediately appropriated by my daughter for the nine friends who are coming to celebrate her birthday. She says what a pity the Rotarians didn't ask her. She would have told them that I talk all day long for nothing and they could have saved themselves the money.

Ice Cream Sandwich

Cover bottom of freezer tray with biscuits (Petit Beurre), spread with a layer of delicious home-made Vanilla Ice Cream made from Vita Ice Mix, cover with biscuits, add a layer of Vita Mocca Ice Cream, biscuits again and lastly Vita's Chocolate Ice Cream, Freeze. Decorate with whipped cream and Vita Arancini. Slice thin for serving. *(Advt.)*

Ideas to Take Home

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

TO our Hadassah visitors—and others too — to prove you were in Israel, and to give the family back home a taste of the Homeland cuisine, go into a good delicatessen and ship a parcel back to the U.S.A. (at long last Israel can send parcels abroad) of some of the following goodies, things that go into home cooking and on to our tables here!

Assis Grapefruit Segments; Elite Tahina; Telma Hummus; Shemen's Olive Oil; Vita and Telma Chicken Soup; Osem or Vita Fruit Soup; Froumine Onion Crackers; Lieber Halva; Osem Fried Almonds; Aka-Adir Kosher Jellies; Golom's Pudding Powders; Jaf-ora's Blended Citrus Juice; Jaffa-Gold Melon in Syrup; Priman's Guavas; Rimon's Figs in Heavy Syrup; Yakhin's Rose Jam; 77/78 Beit Yitzhak's Chutney; Tnuva's Honey; Fama's Citron (etrog) Jam; Mata's Vegetable Spread.

Of course we make dozens and dozens and dozens of other delicious foods, but the ones on this list would be special even in your American supermarkets and will prove to be a treat at your own table.

Hummus Hors d'Oeuvre

Follow the directions on the Telma jar to make the hummus. It looks like a batter when ready. Pour about half a cup per person on flat hors d'Oeuvre plates. Pour a teaspoon of Shemen olive oil into the centre of the hummus to make a little well of oil. Garnish with green onion tops or chives, radish slices, black or green olives, a little chopped parsley and a dash of paprika. It looks very pretty, and tastes even better. In Israel and elsewhere in the Middle East the hummus is dunked up on pitta, a sort of bread-pancake. While here, try this dish at any good Oriental restaurant: it's a winner.

Fruit Soup

Follow the directions on the packet, instead of using all water, you can use part fruit juice (I certainly recommend this for a more tantalizing dish) or add any fresh fruits in season. This dish should not be as sweet as compote, for it is not a dessert but the introduction to a meal. Chill thoroughly before serving. Garnish, if you wish, with sour cream. You can also serve this in tall glasses as a porch drink on a warm evening.

Telma and Vita Soups

Follow directions on the cube or packet. The joy of these soups is not only that they are up to the best in quality that U.S.A. or Europe has, but also that they are kosher; Serve them with our Osem almonds or Chinese noodles!

Halva

Try freezing this and then serving in generous chunks along with apples or pears for a dessert or as a party treat.

Sauerkraut, Pickles, Olives

We make these so well that we have a seller's market even in the good old U.S.A.: so why not buy your own, and serve them to perk up any meal?

Tinned Fruits

Our Guavas in tins may be new to many of you: our tinned melons are winning friends for Israel everywhere; our figs, our berries, our plums, our sabras (prickly pears), are really fine, and these fruits from our orchards will certainly give your folks a taste of Israel. Use them as compotes, or for upside-down cakes (if you have room in your parcel, put in a packet or two of Osem's Self-Rising flour for the baking!).

Jams and Confitures

Try Yakhin's Rose Jam for something aromatic from the blooms of our rose gardens — in fact from around the village where I live. Revel in Beit Yitzhak's 77/78 Home Industry Apricot Confiture with nuts (in a tumbler jar), or their strawberry jam or kumquats and Fama's Orange Marmalade or, better still, their etrog jam. Many a firm makes fine varenjes of our strawberries and plums (just like mother used to make!). And then there's our Orange Blossom honey, which can also be had in tubes. You have missed our blossom time, but the perfume has been bottled into the honey for you to take home.

Jellies and Puddings

Many of us never tasted *jello* until we came to Israel where, obviously, the dish is *kosher*. Your youngsters will love it made into Bavarian Cream (our gelatine is *parve*, as well as *kosher*) and trifles and all the things you've hankered for but were denied your good warm traditional Jewish heart and tummy.

Our pudding powders come in bulk or packages in endless flavours and colours. Just follow directions on the wrapper: the dishes are made in minutes. These blanc mange desserts are favourites in Israel and if you make them and garnish them with some of our fruits, you're sure to please all your guests.

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Our juices (use them in drinks), our squashes (also for sauces), our jams and marmalades (also in your baking), our segments (in cocktails and desserts). Have a happy time in Israel!

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Two Summer Camps for boys and girls aged 8-14 years.
KAITANA I: July 7 — 27 — only 5 places for boys and 4 places for girls available.
KAITANA II: July 31 — August 20 — only 6 places for girls; no more places for boys available.
Further particulars:
Neve Hayeled, Nahariya, P.O.B. 19.

The Members of Kfar Mordechai
have pleasure in announcing that the
OPENING CEREMONY
of their
New Swimming Pool
will take place on Wednesday, June 18, 1958, at 4.30 p.m.
Reservations for transport should be made at the British Zionist Federation, Israel Office, 53a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv (Tel. 28171/2) not later than June 16, 1958.

Preserves
Farm Fresh
77/78
Beit Yitzhak

Chicken Cutlets with Vegetable Salad
Soak, squeeze and grind 2 rolls. Fry 1 large onion, chopped in 2 tbsps. fat to a golden brown, break 2 eggs and scramble over onions. Add ground rolls, 2 teaspoons Vita Boston Chicken Soup powder, 1 raw egg, pepper to taste and enough flour to form cutlets. Fry in hot fat on both sides and serve with vegetable salad. Use tomatoes, green peppers and cucumbers, and season with Vita Boston Chicken Soup powder according to taste.
Watch out for the trade name VITA on every aluminium foil bag or glass jar. Vita means Quality Foods.
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Theatre Notes

Hannah Senesh Alive

Habimah presents "Hannah Senesh". By Aharon Meged. Direction: Avraham Asseo. Settings: Arieh Navon. Music: Yosef Kaminsky.

HANNAH Senesh was a girl who seemed destined to have a legend built around her. In the brief span of 14 years since her execution by a Hungarian firing squad, she has been idealized into a symbol of the heroism which characterized many of the young people of this country before the State. This attractive, fun-loving girl had the soul of a poet, some of the vision of a prophet, a stout heart and great courage.

It is around this exceptional personality that Aharon Meged has written his play. It is quite evident that in the course of compiling his material Mr. Meged fell deeply in love with the girl he was writing about. There is a warmth and a depth of feeling in his characterization which makes us feel not only the exceptional heroism of Hannah, but the vital, living girl who has contributed so much to this country both in her living and in her dying. Mr. Meged lays his scene in the Hungarian prison where Hannah was kept after her capture. He tells her story in flash-backs which flow easily back and forth in time and mood. He has selected his episodes well, for we get a comprehensive picture of the motives which prompted this girl to act as she did, of her stubborn will and her exceptional moral strength.

Moving Play

Mr. Meged has given us a moving play and Habimah, under the direction of Avraham Asseo, has given it a fine production. Miriam Zohar, who plays the title role acts as though she too has been encompassed by the romantic personality of the real Hannah, does not try to turn her into a spectacular heroine, but rather lays stress on her human and girlish quality. As a matter of fact Mr. Asseo, in his direction, has succeeded in making the whole cast play in a subdued tone. For the most part, this underplaying is very effective. However, there are moments when a little more histrionics would have been welcome. This is especially so in the court scene, when Hannah accuses her judges of being traitors to their own country and selling out to the Nazis. Then again, there are times when the talking is done in such low tones that it could not be heard beyond the first few rows.

Hannah Rovina plays the part of Mrs. Senesh tenderly. Indeed, in depicting the role as she does, it is possible to understand how this remarkable mother nurtured such an exceptional daughter. Aharon Meskin appears briefly as the Hagana leader who reluctantly agrees to Hannah's arguments and pleadings that she be sent on her dangerous mission. Israel Beker plays Rose, the Hungarian officer in charge of Hannah's case. He approves of the torture or any other means available to bring to justice those whom he considers the enemies of his country. But he too is finally won over by the spirit of his victim, after it is too late to save her. Yehoshua Bertonov is good in the small part of a prison guard. Others participating are Amos Mokadi, Albert Cohen, Haim Amitai, Naphtali Binstock, Menahem Benyamini, Itzhak Baraket, Ruth Shalk, Albert Hizkiyahu, Shmuel Atzmon and others.

Effective Settings

The settings are extremely effective. Mr. Navon has developed a fine sense of theatre decor. His stark prison walls and glaring light give just the right tone for the main scenes, and his muted scenes for the flashbacks create the proper illusions. The music by Yosef Kaminsky fits in well with the mood of the play.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Abstracts Dominate Israel Show

THE visitor who enters the Plaza of the Israel Exhibition finds himself facing a giant abstract composition executed by Y. Shemi in black welded iron. This — according to the catalogue — symbolizes "Israel's Tree of Life." The spectator who is familiar with the language of abstract art, will find some strong upward surge in the front view, but the other sides of the sculpture are dead black space. This is brought out particularly painfully by the fact that the composition stands against the background of Wechsler's bright new facade for the old "Conquest of the Desert" Pavilion which now houses a third of the National Section of the exhibition. This large colourful mural brings rhythmic movement into a wall that is all too long. Conceived in two planes, it even achieves architectonic depth.

Streichman's frontal fresco for the Binyanei Ha'ooma Building is overstuffed with symbols and its tinselly execution gives the impression of a sketch for a mural, or of an Arts Ball decoration. The model of Israel's Government, constructed in brass tubing by Bezalel Schatz, looks hopelessly complicated. If this could not have been explained in a simpler fashion, one should not have attempted explanation at all.

The "Immigrants' Ship" by Pugatz, nearby, is one of the

DAVID PALOMBO: "Struggle for Health."

most successful works of Applied Art in the exhibition, and Vitkin's "Wall of Professions" is equally impressive.

Bezem's large mural in Hall Two is, to my taste, the loveliest thing of the whole exhibition in its graceful combination of a springlike charm with a stately dignity of composition. The Schatz Mobile in the Immigration Section is a good joke, but far too sketchy in execution.

The Wall of the Two Toddlers walking into a translucent Future in the Health Section is a most successful work of exhibition architecture, and the Kindergarten Wall is equally likable. Palombo's Mobile in the Health Section allegedly symbolizes "Struggle for Health," but most people will misunderstand this hedgehog of knobbly iron spines for the enlarged model of an especially dangerous virus.

"Kibbutz Life" by Dan Gelbart and "Ten Years of Israel's Economy" by Dosh are among the few murals in the exhibition which are unconditionally understandable by every visitor, which statement is most decidedly not meant to detract from the merit of these two amusing works. Sima's "Old Beersheba," which figures in the list of artistic exhibits, is a rather indifferent piece of window-dressing.

Arts as such are represented by a clever photo-montage and by a single framed picture. The fact that a Victorian portrait by Maurice Gottlieb was selected to represent Israel painting at this Israel Exhibition is obviously the result of a "diplomatic" compromise.

The pyramid of plaster spears, erected by Rhodu Traub as a symbol of the Israel Army, looks even more fragile than it is, and fails singularly to convey the symbolic meaning of strength. So far, I have been unable to locate the listed works by Ofir, Berman, Levi, Meirovitz and Rothbard, and I hope to find them when the exhibition's rather large unfinished area has been completed.

I also failed to decipher the signature of an excellent abstract Mondrian-like mural, which flanks the entrance to the National Resources Pavilion. This section is clearly the most successful of the whole show. One must hope that it will survive the exhibition, as its fine "Conquest of the Desert" predecessor did.

Submarine Aspect

However, it is not an unmixed blessing that after having been exemplarily acquainted with all the aspects of Israel's economic life, the visitor is released into the hall that is called "Facing the Future." The walls of this large empty room are covered by a wholly abstract transparent and illuminated mural by Castel, which creates a marvellous underwater atmosphere, heightened by the only object to be seen here — a large abstract Mobile of coloured plastic, looking, if anything, very like a fantastic seamonster.

The visitor, and not only the unsophisticated visitor, will leave the building somewhat bewildered by such submarine aspects our future.

According to the director's forecast, the exhibition expects a million visitors, a quarter of whom will be schoolchildren, while new immigrants are to make up more than half of the rest. How many of them will be able to appreciate all this abstract art which is supposed to constitute the exhibition's leading motive? The departure from conventional charts and graphs was a good idea to begin with, but somewhere along the way it appears to have departed too far, so that much of the intended educational purpose of the show may be missed. *Th. F.M.*

Annual Exhibit In Tel Aviv

THIS year the General Annual Exhibition of the members of the Israel Painters and Sculptors Association is being held at Beit Hamlin, the Histadrut having turned over part of the premises to the Association for its permanent use. There are two fine galleries with good light so that the works can be displayed to advantage. The Association will, however, continue to make use of their Ahharizi Street Pavilion and at present the general exhibition of works by non-members is on view there.

This review deals only with the paintings and drawings at Beit Hamlin — 177 works by 134 artists as compared to 191 works by 145 artists last year. As has become the habit in recent years, quite a number of the better-known artists, both painters and sculptors, have refrained from participating. In fact, this year the list of "missing" is far longer than usual so that the visitor will certainly not get a real impression of "Art in Israel" as the title of the exhibition has it.

Among the veterans Rubin, who has not shown at the General Collective for several years, contributes one work, an oil painting of a boy carrying a bouquet of many-coloured flowers and riding on a donkey, a delightful piece of decoration which shows him at his most charming.

Nahum Guttman also has one painting — a large "Ships in Haifa Port" — which is attractive in colour but the spread-out design makes the work somewhat thin. Competent craftsmanship is shown by Oviadhu in his synagogue interior and Ludwig Blum in his lively Mea Shearim scene. Sigard has two well composed and solidly drawn works and Janco's sharp, angular composition of a group of figures has plenty of movement.

Delicate Schwerin

Glikaberg is represented by two brightly-coloured works with his characteristic small touches and Eisenscher has a large geometrically-planned Jerusalem landscape, rather dry in feeling. Both Allweil and Johanan Simon contribute characteristic works. Worth note is a beautiful little painting of "Shells" by Ludwig Schwerin, very delicate and refined in treatment.

Among the younger people Esther Pereiz has a well drawn study of two figures and both Tadmor and Tepler have well-painted works to their credit. Audrey Bergner and Claire Yaniv e again show their feeling for the use of oil paint and the rich colour of Ephraim Lifshitz's two landscapes claims attention. Ruth Arion's Ghana musician is another sensitively painted work and Ruth Schloss' wash drawing of women carrying bundles on their heads is lively, drawn with assurance.

No Table Bonnet

Notable among the younger generation is Shmuel Bonnet with his "Passover Sacrifice" — rather glaring in colour but with a sort of primitive vitality and evincing strong feeling for decorative effect. Shmuel Katz has a lively painting of Asmara market and Jacob Haber's broadly painted Still Life is worth note.

Naftali Bezem's "Sisters" shows his feeling for large-scale composition and Alexander Bogen's "Oriental Woman" is attractive in its sober colouring and sensitivity of handling. Tova Richter-Rauch's low-toned "Interior" strives for quiet and restful feeling and Rachel Cegla's "Kinnereth" shows that she is progressing. Shulamith Tal's "Oriental City" has a certain quiet charm and Yona Zaliuk's "Safed" is atmospheric. Dan Hoffner is represented by two small surrealistic works, meticulously painted in beautiful blues.

There are very few abstracts shown but among these Roytenberg's compositions have force and fluency and Chaim Nahor's closely-woven pattern is interesting.

Among the water-colours there are two fine landscapes by Mordechai Avniel, who is fast becoming one of the best watercolourists of the country. Eva Samuel has two limpid and charming scenes while Tamari's "Jerusalem" is decorative and Ruth Levin's complex scenes have a certain charm. *S.W.*

Crisis Evident at Cannes

By JOSEPH SEYCH

WHEN all 30 films had been shown and all 30 flags put away at last month's Cannes festival, one started wondering where was the charm of the Italians, the dynamism of the Americans, the daring originality of the French, the dramatic power of the Japanese, the dark brooding melancholy of the Poles, the gentle poetry of the Indians — and where was the new talent, yes, where were the great talents of the year before?

True some of the most refreshing films of the festival were projected not in the big hall but in a room no larger than a quarter of the size of Tel Aviv's Sderot cinema, where a handful of cinema men saw the most delightful French, Canadian, Polish, Czech, Yugoslav, American and British cartoons and the most original (Dada) experimental films. But all in all, considering the number of films made all over the globe, this was a dishearteningly poor harvest.

The most honest and least hypocritical conclusion, therefore, was the decision of the Catholic International Film Office not to award a prize this year, although in previous years it had rewarded such very good and progressive pictures as "Two Pennies Worth of Hope," "The Last Bridge," "Marty," "Nights of Cabiria" and, latest, "The One Who Must Die," directed by the Franco-American (Jewish) director, Jules Dassin, and based on a novel by the late Nikos Kazantzakis, the anti-clerical Greek anarchist whose books were banned by the Pope. The film will represent France at the Brussels Exhibition.

Jury's Decisions

As for the rulings of the official international jury at Cannes, there were no objections to the first two prizes — best film and best actress — going to the Russians ("When the Cranes are Flying") or to Jacques Tati's being rewarded as the most original film maker.

However, many viewers expressed their disapproval of the Swedes' double prize-winner, "The Threshold of Life," which was described in the synopsis as an apotheosis of life but turned out to be a two-hour tour *de force* by the obsession of director Bergman with pain, suffering and death. On the other hand, Arne Sucksdorff's "The Arrow and the Flute" deserved a prize if only for its amazing Indian jungle photography, and the Rumanian film made by the Frenchman, Louis Daquin, ought to have received honourable mention as proof of East-West film cooperation. The Norwegian "Nine Lives," we felt, was a most honest, human and sincere document of man's perseverance and devotion to the cause of freedom in the last war.

Lost After Lydda

No one even considered awarding anything to "This is the Land of Israel," a straightforward documentary made for an American distributor by a French television company (scriptwriter and director, Jean Leherissey): a series of harmless, futile picture postcards, well photographed in gay colours with the conventional content of hora, dabka, immigrants arriving in Haifa, Beduin crossing the Negev camels, donkeys and mounted policemen, all with the expected conventional narration by a tourist arriving in Lydda and, it seemed, never leaving his airplane. The critics' general opinion — fortunately not voiced in writing — was that Israel should either have presented a genuine, original documentary expressing her ideas, vigour and vision or refrained from being represented at a festival at all.

As a matter of fact, there was an element of mystery about whether the film had been intended to represent Israel in the first place. It was introduced as "Israel Presents: 'This is the Land of Israel'," but the information desk had no information about it, and the documentary department no documents.

Everyone maintained an eloquent silence about the British contribution, "Orders to Kill," accused in the French press of neo-Nazi tendencies for its brave defence of the theory that if you are ordered to murder an innocent man by a blind and mistaken authority, you must do so even if your conscience rebels against it, in the end, to top it off, the murderer visits the victim's family, leaving them an envelope with the money he had received for his murder — and walks again, a free and better man, in the streets of Paris. Helmut Kaeutner, the German member of the international festival jury, told us that he hoped the film would never be shown in Germany. Vain hope. It was bought on the spot by a German distributor.

It is not the fact that there is a serious economic and financial crisis in film-making that is so deplorable and frightening. The top threat lies in the fact that honest and sincere film makers such as Delbert Mann of "Marty" and "The Bachelor Party," Richard Brook of "Blackboard Jungle," Martin Ritt of "A Man is Ten Feet Tall," J.A. Bardem of "Death of A Cyclist" and "Grand Rue" or Anthony Asquith of "Pygmalion," "The Browning Version" and "Young Lovers" have conformed with the requirements of the industry, either unable or unwilling to answer the unavoidable questions about how the world is and how it should be.

Mann's phoney "Desire Under the Elms," Ritt's snobbish and pretentious "Long, Hot Summer," Brooks' pompous short-cut to Dostoievsky's "Brothers Karamazov," Bardem's shallow "Vengeance," obsessed with colours and special effects, Anthony Asquith's cheaply sensational "Orders to Kill" which depicts a French underground movement as it never existed are a deplorable reflection of loss of faith of the sickly ambition of intelligent and gifted film makers to please the lowest tastes of panicky distributors and exhibitors driven to desperation by the sight of shrinking audiences.

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared last Friday.

Radio Review

Commercials Creep In

LAST year, when Kol Yisrael's finances were in a parlous plight, the suggestion was mooted of a limited number of commercial broadcasts to boost the budget. The proposal aroused opposition in certain quarters and was shelved; in the meantime, new sources of income were found which solved all outstanding difficulties and the necessity for commercial broadcasts passed.

Now, however, Kol Yisrael is exploiting the Tenth Anniversary Exhibition for a series of programmes which will include advertising matter, not only for the Exhibition itself but also for firms exhibiting there. It is rather surprising that these programmes have been slipped in but I suppose the excuse is that this is for only a limited period. I would have preferred, however, that if Kol Yisrael sells time on the air, it would extend broadcasting hours accordingly and not cancel an existing programme (in this case, the morning concert).

But the real question is whether the broadcast is of a high standard, and the answer is that the first couple of programmes this week turned out to be rattling good entertainment. They were in the tried and trusted hands of Yitzhak Shimoni, and it is indeed a pity that such excellent material is tucked away at a poor listening time. I would gladly substitute this series — adverts and all — for most of the existing peak-hour features. In fact, this has been the best advertisement for commercial broadcasting.

On Sunday, Yitzhak Shimoni opened by describing the scene in the studio ("I can see many children and many engineers from the engineers' conference"; how does one recognize an engineer? Were they all sitting with their Tee-squares?). Then after some appropriate records, Haggai Pinsker interviewed Yitzhak Roll, who is a good talker as well as a man of action. The soloist was Zadok Savir and his appearance was followed by a quiz conducted by Shevah Weiss. The first questions were devoted to the Bible and again demonstrated the fantastic acquaintance of our young people with the Book of Books (there was a serious blunder in the questions when it was stated that Mr. De Valera's first name was the Biblical Ammon; in fact, it is the Irish Eamonn, which is of a totally different derivation). The subsequent questions were ingenious — some too ingenious — and the acumen of the participants (mostly schoolchildren) was remarkable, especially in the composition of alliterations. The programme concluded with an Exhibition news round-up from Emanuel ben-Amoz and further records.

On Monday, the central feature was a Record Request item with the selection being found almost immediately in the Jerusalem studios. This was so popular that it nearly led to a riot. Yitzhak Shimoni worked hard trying to persuade his youthful audience to select Hebrew songs. My own favourite was the school child who dedicated a song called "Cursing is Forbidden" to his headmaster.

This broadcast also saw the first "commercial," and the privilege fell to Hamashbir Hamercazi. A member of its board of directors described their pavilion and got in plugs for the subsidiary companies, including a good word for the Affula sugar factory. Once you accept the principle of advertising, the contents here were reasonable and unobjectionable.

•

SUNDAY'S debate on "Should There Be Censorship of Plays?" was rather dull. I do not know why this subject was chosen just at present and it transpired that in ten years two plays have been censored — one for moral, the other for religious reasons. The discussion was well-intentioned but generally lacked pace. Michael Almaz was the devil's advocate and damned all censorship, but towards the end he made a certain *volte-face* to admit the necessity of censorship for the sake of children. The programme dragged out its allotted span and faded quietly away.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Arlosoroff memorial feature (tonight at 8.10); Brahms' chamber works (tomorrow at 8.30); Yossele Rosenblatt memorial feature (tomorrow at 9.35); Ya'acov Fichman memorial feature (Sun. at 10.15); World Soccer Cup commentaries from Stockholm (Sun. and Thurs. at 10.50); Shlomo Yaffe's Symphony No. 1 (Mon. at 10.25); Premiere of Hanoch Yaccobi's "Symphonic Movement" (Tues. at 8.15); Symposium on "Socialism in the Arab World" (Weds. at 8); Debussy memorial feature (Thurs. at 6.30; second wavelength).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 33.3 & 41.7 M.
News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. 1.30, 4.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **Tomorrow:** 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 1.45 p.m **French:** 2.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 11.00 Daily Broadcast from Asor Exhibition. 12.00 Lunchtime Music: Soloist: Claude Gautier (Vocalist). 12.30 Oriental Songs. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat.

4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Ladino. 5.05 Classical Request Programme — Cello Concerto in D-minor (Lalo); Suite from "Porgy & Bess" (Gershwin-Gould). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 "Ron Ami." 6.30 Songs. 7.17 We Present Tonight. 7.30 The Week through the eyes of the writer. 7.30 Welcome the Tourist. 7.35 Wladimir Horowitz (Piano). 8.00 Around Our World. 8.10 "Jerusalem Diary" — Programme Commemorating the 25th Death Anniversary of Haim Arlosoroff. 8.45 Light Music. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Overture "Coriolan" (Beethoven); "Faust" Symphony (Liszt). 10.30 Folk Dances.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Morning Melodies. 8.45 Shabbat Morning Concert. Concerto in A-minor for Flute and Strings (Michel Blavet); "Nocturnes" (Debussy); Adagio & Rondo in F for Piano & Strings (Schubert). 9.45 Musical Quiz. 10.15 Literary Corner. 10.45 Popular Concert — "Peter & the Wolf"—A Musical Tale (Prokofiev). 11.15 "Curtain Up." 12.00 "Faust." 12.20 Requests. 1.00 "Theatre and screen." 3.30 Tunes by Irving Berlin. 4.00 Opera—"The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart)—Acts III & IV. 5.05 Art & Culture. 5.30 Chamber Music "Liebeslieder Waltzes" (Brahms). 6.00 "Science Studio" — "Non-Arab Islamic Countries in M.E." — Fifth in a series of talks, by Baruch Gilad. 6.30 Cantoral Recordings. 7.17 "Guests in the Studio." 7.30 Programme Ed. by Miriam Tamir. 8.00 Variety Programme. 8.45 Quiz—Sh. Rosen. 8.55 Bible Reading: Job, Chaps. 35 & 36. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 This Week in the Asor. 9.35 Melave Malka. 10.05 Concert by K.Y. Orchestra — "Gleanings"; Four Songs (Yaakov Gilboa); Sarabande (Debussy - Ravel); Little Suite (Hanoch Jacobi). 10.30 Dance Music.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 468, 292.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.50 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (Programme I). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English. **Tomorrow:** 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Music from Films and Shows. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15—News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (Programme I). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
467 & 41.67 M.
Arabic Programme (including News:) **Today & Tomorrow** 6.30—7.15 a.m., 1.15—2.15 and 5.30—9.45 p.m. 5.15 p.m. Persian.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (39.2 M.): **Programme to South Africa: Today:** 6.30 News. 6.40 Mr. David Ben-Gurion receives the Smolt Prize. 6.50 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 From the Asor Exhibition—Rinat Choir, Phina Salzman (Piano) & K.Y. Orchestra.

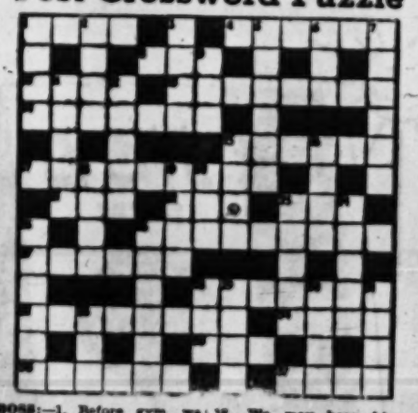
Programme for the U.K. Today: 11.15 News. 11.25 Mr. David Ben-Gurion receives the Smolt Prize. 11.35 Shabbat Programme. **Tomorrow:** 11.15 News. 11.25 "Editorial Opinion." 11.35 Melave Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Sabbath. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Songs of the Nations. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Berlioz, Mozart and De Falla. 9.00 News. 9.15 Musical Programme. 10.00 Dance Music. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Tunes from Broadway and Hollywood. 7.00 News. 7.10 Jazz Club. 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 19.49, 16.86 & 13.93 M.): 7.15—7.45 p.m. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Review of the Weekly. British Press. The Weekly Edition.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE—English Programmes (434 & 498 M.): **Today:** 12.30 Midday Melodies. 4.30 Teatime Music. 7.15 Music from Film "Lili." 10.00 "Any Old Iron." 10.30 Music by Debussy. **Tomorrow:** 12.30 Midday Melodies. 4.30 Simon & Laura. 7.10 Songs from the Shows. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre.

Post Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS:—1. Before gym. we cried. 4. Gets stuck into the meat. 8. British force. 10. Sent at great speed. 13. Might you float around singing it? 14. An athlete who worries one? 15. Pink swimmer? 17. Not what they sing in the mountains? 21. A well-cut length of cloth? 22. She's a bit of a dancer. 23. Mmm! 25. Having two things to wear is harassing. 27. Drink in a trance? 28. Not exactly a pleasant pet (4, 3). 32. Stop, and take a good grip (4, 4). 34. Nobleman. 35. No contradiction. 36. It's wonderful to have an extra letter. 37. Man in a timber tree!

DOWN: — 1. A skiffle instrument on board. 2. Not good enough to be worth a lot of money. 3. Youngster possibly up in arms. 5. (A soldier's burden? 6. Court. 7. Has his park in London. 9. In aid of. 11. German city. 12. A path to follow. 15. Sang with some difficulty. 16. Operatic character. 18. We may hear him called smart. 19. River provided with sack-sack. 20. What two can never be? 22. Went wrong. 24. Talk against the schoolboy code. 25. They make feet. 26. Bertha may become one. 28. Be vexing on purpose? 29. Red Sea port. 30. Behave in regal fashion. 31. More than ten may be seen in camp. 33. Half a mouth?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION
ACROSS: — 1. Bath. 4. Sweets. 9. Pin. 10. Abel. 13. Song-bird. 14. Treated. 15. Ramble. 17. Rot-her-ham. 21. Die. 22. Air. 23. Gum. 26. Pipe dream. 27. Eileen. 28. Comical. 32. Peter-may. 34. Note. 35. Pet. 36. Result. 37. Skin.

DOWN: — 1. Boat. 2. Tree. 3. Rise. 5. Wig-wam. 6. Eli. 7. Sudden. 9. Nod. 11. Brood. 12. La-the. 15. Rare. 16. Blue. 18. Till. 19. Rain. 20. Rips. 22. Grain. 24. Ma-rat. 25. Pepper. 26. Petrol. 28. Cap. 29. Oyez. 30. (Captain) Cook. 31. Lean. 33. Tia.

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EUROPEAN quality furniture, bedro

IN the forthcoming discussions concerning the future of the c-o-l allowances, much will depend upon clear vision of the objectives and a sincere approach to the issue, which is a complex one and should be considered at different levels.

INDEX OR POLICY

There is, first of all, the statistical aspect of the c-o-l index. Because the index is the instrument for measuring price movements, it has time and again been suggested to let prices appear steadier by making the index less sensitive, or even to reduce the range of commodities included therein to a score of "vital" ones. It is, however, obvious that no real progress can be achieved by such measures. They are rather likely to discredit the entire wage system and the authorities responsible for it. The integrity of the statistical survey and scientific computation of price movements, independently of whatever wage policy may be thought advisable, are a basic prerequisite for preserving the confidence of the labour rank-and-file on which our system of collective agreements is based.

Moreover, the c-o-l index has of late become an established part of many financial "linking" agreements and securities, and by tampering with it the Government would run the risk of forfeiting whatever credit it has acquired in business quarters. Besides, the long-term expediency of making the index less sensitive by removing some of its fruit and vegetable components is open to question, because it is just these products which may be expected to be in ample supply and relatively cheap in the years to come, while recent inquiries have revealed that a growing share of the people's income is spent on durable goods and services.

This does not, of course, amount to an apology for the present index. It has several shortcomings (like any index), and — above all — it is obsolete to an extent not surmised even by some of its most ardent critics. But its reform should be carried out in an objective manner, without any reference to the wage policy which must be reformed on account of quite independent reasons, chiefly in order to regain the freedom of cost and price manoeuvering for our economy, although much of this freedom has been lost due to a rigid price policy. Under the present system, a government maintaining monetary stability must see to it that prices only rise insofar as these movements are offset by decreases in the prices of other commodities. At the same time, however, the authorities are called upon to intervene in any case of surplus production, fierce competition, cheap imports etc., that could force producers to reduce profits and prices (and eventually — perhaps — cut costs also). A reform of the c-o-l index, adapting it to the higher standard of living of today, is bound to expand the range of commodities involved and thus make price policy even more rigid.

The least that should be aspired to under these circumstances is a spell in which wages would remain steady long enough to let an economic process run its normal course and price and cost adjustments work their way through the market. A cost-of-living allowance based evenly upon a year's average price indices and fixed for a year in advance, would solve most of our present quandaries and make it possible to dispense with many of the current costly artificialities.

Another aspect of the question is the use made of the wage allowance, and its function as additional purchasing power chasing goods in the home market and increasing our import requirements. To the extent that no allowance is paid at all, this pressure is, of course, avoided, but in cases when a slight rise of the cost of living makes a wage allowance necessary, the inevitable time lag precludes, in fact, its being used according to the original spending pattern, and while some cuts in consumption may have taken place, the compensating allowance in fact appears as additional income and is most likely either saved or spent on luxuries. One can easily detect a close relationship between this process and many trends prevalent in the Israel economy, but much too little attention has hitherto been paid to their analysis and to the formulation of an efficient policy in this respect.

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Economic News from Abroad

More Zest for Zeta

● Recent experiments on Harwell's Zeta reactor have proved that the claim of British scientists to have mastered the first step of controlled thermonuclear fusion was utterly wrong. Almost all the fusions of atomic nuclei taking place in the reactor have been found to result from side effects of the immensely powerful electric field applied to Zeta, and to consume more energy than they produced. The balance of five per cent may indeed be of spontaneous thermonuclear origin, but the proportion is so small that it cannot be proved. The power input of Zeta is now to be increased five-fold to 1m. amperes, and its temperature is to be doubled to 10m. degrees centigrade. It is also hoped that the interval during which this temperature can be held will be increased from three ten-thousandths of a second to one one-thousandth, so that more positive results may be obtained and measured.

Less Paper Used

● Competition in the paper packaging industry is developing in the wake of the economic recession and as a result of the abandonment of some price agreements. In Britain, an agreement on corrugated paper has been undermined by competition by outsiders and another concerning kraft paper has been dissolved under the Restrictive Practices Act. At the same time, the paper industry is faced with decreasing sales of newsprint — because of the growing importance of television as an advertising media — and of carton and fibreboard packing cases — because of declining retail sales in many lines. Packaging has now become almost as important an outlet for paper use as printing.

Another Pipeline Dropped

● In spite of the troubled situation in Syria and Lebanon, the plan for a big-inch pipeline from Iraq to the Mediterranean through Turkey has been abandoned in view of the changed tanker position. Now comes the news that the Qum-Iskanderun pipeline project has also been indefinitely shelved owing to uncertainty about the Qum oilfield potential. The project envisaged a construction of a 1,600-kilometre pipeline at a cost of $500m.

Railway Crisis in the U.S.

● The U.S. railways are heading for a crisis as a result of the present recession. In the Eastern district the first two months of 1958 have produced a combined deficit of $19m. in operating income before providing for fixed financial charges, as compared with a surplus of $35m. in the same period a year ago. The southern and western railways are more dependent on long-distance passenger traffic and have therefore been less severely hit, but much of their revenue has also been affected. Railway passenger services in the U.S. have been operating at a loss ever since the war because of the increasing competition of air and bus services, but recently freight traffic too has been declining dangerously. The situation has already forced the Secretary of Commerce and a Senate committee to make some far-reaching proposals for changes in tax and competition regulations and for cheap massive credit to the railway companies, but it seems that in the long run a more radical solution will have to be sought. On the one hand, there are rumours of railroad nationalization or of a permanent official subsidy. On the other hand, the railways may at last be allowed to operate on a commercial basis, adjusting rates to cover costs and cutting out unremunerative services.

Bulgaria's Five-Year Plan

● Bulgaria's new five-year plan envisages an intensive development of the country's agriculture that would make Bulgaria a major supplier of fruit and vegetables to the Soviet bloc. Heavy industry is also to be expanded, the Lenin steel complex is to be enlarged to a capacity of 1m. tons of ore in 1964 and lead and zinc ore output is to be increased to almost 3m. tons.

Moves to Spur Capital Market

By SHALOM P. DORON

IT is significant that two public commissions have recently published reports that have already aided the development of a healthy capital market in Israel and may help it even more in the future. They are the commission appointed in January by the Minister of Finance and headed by Dr. J. Arnon, the Ministry's Director-General, and the sub-committee of the Advisory Economic Council headed by Dr. E. Lehmann, the Bank Leumi's Joint General Manager.

Dr. Arnon's Commission is composed of leading bankers and senior Treasury and Bank of Israel officials. Its terms of reference were to investigate and recommend means of enlarging the stock market and particularly the market for debentures issued under the Law for the Encouragement of Saving.

Important Findings

The Commission issued its recommendations a few weeks ago and they were subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Finance. Some of them only confirmed rules that had been issued in the meantime, such as the discontinuation of issuing linked Housing Loan bonds to Restitution recipients. Among the other findings, the most important ones are:

1) The new bond issues should be floated until and unless the stock market recovers.

2) Bank savings schemes should be permitted to invest 10 per cent of the funds they have accumulated as from the beginning of 1958 in the purchase of bonds from the market. Until the Commission's recommendations went into effect such schemes could acquire only bonds in the process of flotation for investment purposes.

In the short time that has elapsed since these recommendations were published, the linked bonds on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, and particularly the C.o.L.-index-linked section, experienced a boomlet. Turnover increased considerably, with persistent demand bringing prices to higher levels. It is an old saying that "*houses smell houses*" and as soon as the banks began purchasing on the market for their savings schemes other investors began to realise that the prices of the linked bonds, generally five or six points under par value (adjusted to the new C.o.L. index), constituted an attractive investment.

The four-point C.o.L. index rise for April provided a bullish point, yet the market did not react to the announcement a day or two later, that everything would be done to bring the index down by at least 10-15 points in the current month so as to avoid the payment of additional C.o.L. allowances beginning in July. In normal times such a statement would no doubt have constituted a very serious bearish influence.

Since the C.-o-L. linked bonds on the stock market are tied to the official index just as C.o-L. allowances are, they depend on fruit and vegetable subsidies and on other C.o.L. index linked items as much as do wages. It is regrettable that C.o.L. index manipulations for the purpose of stopping the payment of higher C.o.L. allowances, also hit these bonds, which under a realistic index such as the Cost-of-Building index could have turned into an investment with a real hedge against a fall in the purchasing power of the Israel Pound. Perhaps the contemplated reorganization of the C.o.L. index will improve the position.

The following table will give a picture of the development in the past two weeks, comparing as it does the prices of some linked bonds as they were in the middle of May (before Dr. Arnon's recommendations were published), present prices and the adjusted par value:

	Price on 12.5.1958	Price on 5.6.1958	Par Value or C.o.L. index Adjusted Par Value Plus Accrued Interest (approx.)
6½% Dodenau Bonds—§-linked	97¼	100¾	100%
C.o.L. index linked	97¼	104¼	103
Local Authorities—§-linked	96¼	100¾	100½
C.o.L. index linked	99½	104½	103¼
6½% Palestine Electric 1st issue §-linked	102¼	103¼	103
C.o.L. index linked	117¼	117½	118¼
6½% Palestine Electric 2nd issue §-linked	100	100%	102½
C.o.L. index linked	109¼	115	116¼
6½% Keren Hayesod—§-linked	98	101½	102½
C.o.L. index linked	103¼	110¾	111½
6% Keren Hayesod—§-linked	96¼	99%	101½
C.o.L. index linked	99¾	104¾	107¼
Igroth	99¾	104	105
6½% Rassco—§-linked	97¾	100½	102
C.o.L. index linked	106½	112	113¼

It is of course premature to tell how long this demand will continue, as the present demand is based on the 10 per cent of savings funds accumulation, mentioned above.

Dr. Arnon's commission has not yet completed its work and the recommendations are therefore of a preliminary nature. The second part of the deliberations, which will probably begin soon, will be devoted to the shares quoted on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Interesting Chapter

At about the same time the Advisory Economic Council of the Prime Minister's Office, whose Chairman is the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Peretz Naftali, received the recommendations of a subcommittee it had appointed to look into investment problems under Dr. E. Lehmann of the Bank Leumi. A very interesting chapter in these recommendations is directly concerned with the capital market in Israel as a source for financing the development of our country. The authors state that one of the crucial problems of our economy is the lack of private capital for investment in industry and other development projects. Although the mobilization of funds by means of linked bonds guaranteed by the Government helped to finance development to a substantial extent —they continue—at the same time it paralysed the market in shares to such a degree that today there is no practical possibility of floating new stocks. Moreover, under present fiscal, economic and social conditions it is not practical for an enterprise to compete with the Government bonds, for seldom, if at all, can an enterprise offer the investor such terms as a net dividend of 4% per cent and over. The Commission goes on to make far-reaching suggestions for helping the share market recover.

This is the first time that an official body has gone into this crucial problem and the sub-committee should be congratulated on its findings. Hitherto only newspapers and periodicals, among which *The Jerusalem Post* was prominent, had pointed to the catastrophic position of the shares on the Tel Aviv stock market. The isolated voices of financial correspondents have at last found some echo in the Economic Advisory Council.

However, it is a long way from recommendations to action.

Favourable Signs

In fact, the equities section of the stock market, already betrays favourable signs, and some small demand has lifted a number of shares from their lowest prices to better levels. Exchange circles hope that the second part of the report of Dr. Arnon's commission will also, like Dr. Lehmann's sub-committee, go deep into the root of the evil and recommend ways and means of improving the position of the shares on the market in order to develop hitherto neglected potentialities of the capital market.

With foreign investments dwindling and foreign aid decreasing, the only capital reservoir that remains to be exploited is *our own market*. Encouraging saving and stock market investment by small investors, i.e. promoting attractive equity investments may contribute to the development of a healthy capital market and provide at least a partial solution for our capital-hungry economy.

Psychology and Economic Reform

By Our Economic Correspondent

THE latest report of the Governor of the Bank of Israel has again focused public attention on the central problem of our economy, the balance of payments. It stresses once more that greater production will not help us long as we do not earn most of our needs by export. It may be feared, however, that this reminder will not suffice to overcome certain psychological obstacles that block the road to long-overdue economic reform.

In this connection, it may be worth while reading the report in conjunction with the book that Mr. Horowitz has just published on "Economic Theory and Economic Policy in Israel" (Am Oved). Its figures for 1957 take in only the first quarter, but the problems that are stressed in the Bank's report are already there. However, more important than statistical tables is Mr. Horowitz's analysis of the psychological background for economic practice and economic thinking in Israel.

He points out that there are three reasons why it is of little avail to preach economic reform and especially to plead for a halt in the rise in the standard of living. In the first place, since Israelis are well off today they are reluctant to believe in a future economic disaster. In the second place, the disaster has been predicted so often without materializing. Here Mr. Horowitz adds that this is due not to economic progress but to an unprecedented flow of money from abroad. If this stream of gold continued, everything could go on much as before. With enough money, even the support of a colony in the Sahara would boil down to a problem of transportation.

In the third place, the author continues, our economists have became used to what he describes as "apologetic reasoning" in order to prove that the Israel economy is sound and progresses satisfactorily. Mr. Horowitz ascribes this trend to political necessities dating back to the Mandate, when immigration policy depended on the economy's absorptive capacity.

Mr. Horowitz's main points, perhaps, are his arguments against raising wages and redistributing income: unless they are checked by emergency jobs, high wages in Israel must make for unemployment because they decrease our competitive power in the export market. Further, high wages decrease the sums available for development, cutting down employment in productive jobs. The percentage of wealthy individuals in this country is so low that the burden of taxes falls on the broad mass of earners and prevents the accumulation of domestic investment capital.

All this has been said by our economists before; but it is significant that the Governor of the Bank of Israel comes out with these theses in a book based on the profuse material at his disposal. It is also significant that he cites Professor Lewis of the British Labour Party in support of his views. Professor Lewis is fighting the Labour old guard, which formed its economic views before the Welfare State came into being in Britain.

Ups and Downs

It is doubtful, however, what the individual Israeli can do about all this. The weight of public and semi-public organizations is overwhelming, greater than in any other country of the Western world, so that everyone, including the private investor and industrialist, depends on the ups and downs of official policy. The greatest demands on credit are made by the authorities, which are able to exert unprecedented pressure on the money market. Even the annual budget debate in the Knesset has lost much of its importance now that the Treasury presents the Legislature with additional budgets that upset all previous calculations. The citizen has thus become accustomed to being "directed," but has found ways of evading the more burdensome levies, adjusting himself to a life of comfort although he knows it cannot last. The psychological conditions for economic reform are, therefore, as unfavourable as they could be.

We will be tempted into this complacency and this apologism so long as we do not have to support ourselves. The Ministers of Development and Commerce and Industry have just proved the point again. But the end of the prosperity and the inauspicious climate it creates for economic thinking is in sight. German Reparations end in 1962.

There is still time for adjustment, even if it is short.

Otzar Lata'assiya's Report Strikes Positive Note

By Our Economic Editor

A YEAR ago the future of Otzar Lata'assiya seemed uncertain, like that of other industrial banks, due to the Government's decision to channel development credits for industry through a new institution, to be established with the participation of these banks. By now, however, the outlook has been clarified and spheres of activity delineated, and Otzar's report for the end of 1957 strikes a rather positive note.

While it stresses the importance of the new Israel Institute for Industry (which has meanwhile started operations) the report points out that part of the Development Budget funds (including Shilumim) will continue to be made available through Otzar Lata'assiya and hints at current plans for raising additional own means. As a preliminary step in that direction, a sum of IL1.6m. of Treasury loans has been converted into preferred shares (at a cumulative 4 per cent), increasing the company's capital and reserves to IL2.6m. as compared with IL0.9m. at the end of 1956. Nevertheless, the company's debt to the Treasury further increased by IL4.3m. (to IL22.3m.) and to the Shilumim Corporation by IL6m. (up to IL17.9m.).

Total Loans

Loans approved during 1957 totalled IL8.2m. and included 61 loans amounting to less than IL25,000 each, 52 amounting to IL25,-100,000 each, and 23 bigger ones which accounted for 57 per cent of the total sum. Almost half of the local currency loans total went to the textile and shoe industries, followed by food and metals; another quarter of the sum went to the chemical industry, including rubber and sugar.

The main interest of the annual report, however, lies again in its incisive comments on industrial development and financing in this country. They deserve special attention, coming, as they do, from an institution equipped with first-hand "inside" knowledge about big and small manufacturing firms and yet in no way suspect of political bias.

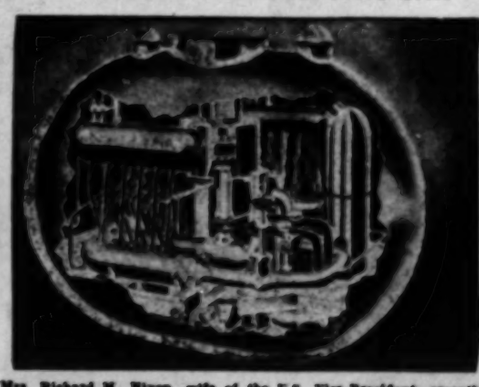
It is therefore worth noting that the main brunt of criticism is directed not at the authorities — which in fact are given full credit for their manifold encouragement of industry — but against industrial management and its policy. Much greater efforts should be made — the report stresses — to develop exports, not only in order to make industry less dependent upon foreign currency allocations, but also to increase turnover and the utilization of productive assets now working far below capacity — thus reducing overheads and other costs.

Normal Footing

Although most firms complain that they are unable to compete at international prices unless they get huge subsidies, many more firms and industries are capable of competing under normal conditions than is commonly assumed, the report states. As regards credits, too, there is a limit to what industry should get from foreign sources, and complaints about excessive interest rates are largely due to the fact that industry borrows on the open market, in addition to what it gets in increasing amounts from the Treasury and the banking system. A great deal, of course, remains to be done for the development of the local capital market in both loans and shares but manufacturers should be the first to put in more money in their enterprises — in fact, the report says, it is by ploughing in profits and making efforts to cut costs and increase efficiency that a manufacturer can best show his confidence in his enterprise.

Coming as a postcript to the sad picture revealed at the last convention of the Manufacturers Association, this comment assumes particular topicality.

FIRST COMMERCIAL ATOMIC SHIP



Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, wife of the U.S. Vice-President, recently laid the keel of the n.s. "Savannah," the world's first commercial nuclear-powered vessel, in the New York Shipbuilding Corporation yard in Camden, N.J. The ship is named in honour of the s.s. "Savannah," first steamship to cross the Atlantic.

A combination passenger-cargo vessel, the new "Savannah" will be 595 feet long, with 78-foot beam. She will be capable of carrying more than 60 passengers and 9,500 tons of cargo at a speed of 20½ knots, and will operate for over three years on initial fuel loading. She will carry a crew of 120 officers and men.

Total cost of the new ship will be about $35m. The nuclear reactor, which is being built by Babcock and Wilcox in Lynchburg, Virginia, and is a pressurized water type of advanced design, will cost $9,572,000. Launching of the completed ship is scheduled for 1959 with delivery to a consolidated operator in 1960.

Above is a drawing of the atomic reactor for the n.s. "Savannah." Measuring 35 feet in diameter and 31 feet in length, the reactor is a pressurized water type of advanced design, using fuel elements of low U-235 enrichment.

Stocks and Commodities

Boom Conditions Continue in Tel Aviv

THE firm tone which we reported last week spread to almost all sections of the market and began to embrace some selected equities. In the linked bonds section, the persistent demand is raising prices, particularly for C.o.L.-index-linked bonds, which are approaching their adjusted par value. The recent reports that subsidies for vegetables and fruits would be discontinued, letting the index react naturally helped this section particularly.

Dollar-linked securities were better too, with the exception of Tavei Dollar, which remain unchanged. The recent recommendations and statements made by politicians concerning the necessity of attracting investments in equities also helped the ordinary shares, among which Palestine Cold Storage gained 10 to 15 points, Ata and Kurdaneh five to seven, and Moller 90 prutot, with smaller gains registered by I.L.-D.C., Africa-Palestine, Delek, Assis, Teva, etc.

On the "curb," firm conditions ruled in the Housing Loan linked bonds, which have advanced above 100 per cent for the first time. Savings Certificates advanced too, reducing their yield. On the other hand, idle conditions prevailed at I.O.P. dealings and the prices quoted were around IL8.- for the shares and about 20 per cent for the loan.

New York Again Higher

HAVING reached a new peak for 1958, Wall Street continued to advance, despite some statements that the recovery was likely to be slower than anticipated. The reduction of the unemployment figures by 200,000 in May also helped sentiment.

On June 9 the Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 489.65 as against 482.70 and for Rails 116.34 as against 116.

Quiet and Firm Markets in London

QUIET conditions persisted in London with the undertone remaining firm. The industrials were particularly cheerful. Earlier in the week, the announcement that the Sterling area's gold and Dollar reserves had risen in May for the eighth successive month, reaching their highest level since 1951 — $3.000m. — helped the Gilt-Edged section. On the other hand, the domestic labour situation and the £25m. six per cent debentures offer by Associated Electrical Industries had a restraining influence.

Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 73.8 as against 73.7, for Industrials 196.5 as against 192.4 and for Kaffirs 73 as against 74.4.

Gold Easier in Paris

STABILIZING political conditions in France brought the price of one kilobar of gold down to Ffrs.518,000 as against Ffrs.536,000 last week, while the unofficial rate for the U.S. dollar improved to Ffrs.445 as against Ffrs.461 last week in comparison with the official rate of Ffrs.420.

With the recent decision to reintroduce the 10 per cent rebate on hotel bills paid in foreign currency, it is no longer cheaper for visitors to France to bring French banknotes with them. This rebate also applies to certain travel costs, while purchasers of goods who pay for them in Traveller's Cheques are entitled to refund of the 14 to 27 per cent turnover tax.

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

JUNE 12, 1958

Pop. Loan 1949-49 (IL50)	99½
4% Comp. Loan 56/57	71
Pal. Reserve Bds. Ser. 3	69½
3½% Comp. Loan	69½
3½% War Loan 54/59	—
3½% Tavei Dollar g)	89½
6% Reg Sterling "A"	94½
Def. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	100½
6½% Def. Bonds f)	100½
6½% Def. Bonds g)	100½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	100½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	100½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	214
6½% Bonds " " f)	103½
ditto g)	114½
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 55/62 f)	101½
ditto g)	111
6% Deb. 55/62 f)	100½
ditto g)	100½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 55/62	
Class "A" f)	100½
Class "B" g)	113
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	147½
Bezeq Savings Cert. '50	99½
Bk. Leumi Investment Ord. sh. 'B' reg.	97½
Ata ord. 'B' sh.	89
"Kurdaneh" ord. 'B'	89
7% con. Debs. 53/62	85½
"Tova" ord. sh.	85½
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	140
Pass 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	97½
Rivor 4% debs. 54/65	91
Nir 5% pref. sh.	90
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	77½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	97
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	80½
5% debs.	77
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	65½
Moller ord. sh. reg.	119½
Pal. Brewery 5% con. debs.	83½
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	78
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	113
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	86
Dead Sea Works	
6% Deb. reg.	220
Delek ord sh. "C"	93
Mishorot pref. sh.	73½
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. sh. reg.	88

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; z) in % of IL1,000.

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HADASSAH PILGRIMAGE, 1958

Pilgrims of Hadassah,
Welcome to Jerusalem!

AS partners in the exciting and historic adventure of building a country and fashioning a people, you have given of your time, energy and resources in the leadership of Hadassah Chapters throughout the United States. The tangible achievements of your devoted labours are to be found in the heightened Israel consciousness among the great American Jewish community and in the magnified health and educational services of the State of Israel. Now you have come to see for yourselves the impressive results of your handiwork. You have come as celebrants of Israel's Tenth Anniversary. And you have come as pilgrims in the time-honoured tradition, the first distinguished group to make the pilgrimage from Hadassah. We all hope that your pioneer venture will spur others to make this a regular Hadassah event.

You have now seen something of the country and the people. You have seen promise and you have seen some fulfilment. And you have also been able to experience the problems at first hand. Great tasks have been accomplished. Much still remains to be done. I am certain that you will return inspired by the saga of Israel's rebirth, heartened by your share in the practical achievements of this country, stimulated to resume your work with refreshed zeal. With your help the Land of Zion can accelerate its creative efforts, advance the welfare of its people, and become a citadel of peace and a universal symbol of man's concern for his fellow-man.

Shalom!

JULIA A. DUSHKIN,
Chairman, Hadassah Council in Israel

Dear Colleagues and Friends:

I SHARE in the joy and sense of privilege that attends our presence here in Israel in this 10th anniversary year. On your behalf I salute the State of Israel and its people and express our admiration for the remarkable achievements of the first decade.

Miss Szold wrote:- "Unfailing vision is salvation for him who dreams and for him who achieves." We shall continue to share in and build for the vision of a free, secure and independent Israel. Healing, teaching, research, rescue and youth training have taken on new meaning and stature as the result of our partnership with the Yishuv in the work of Binyan Ha'aretz.

We, the inheritors of the spirit of Henrietta Szold, are indeed the "guardians of the generation."

DR. MIRIAM FREUND,
National President,
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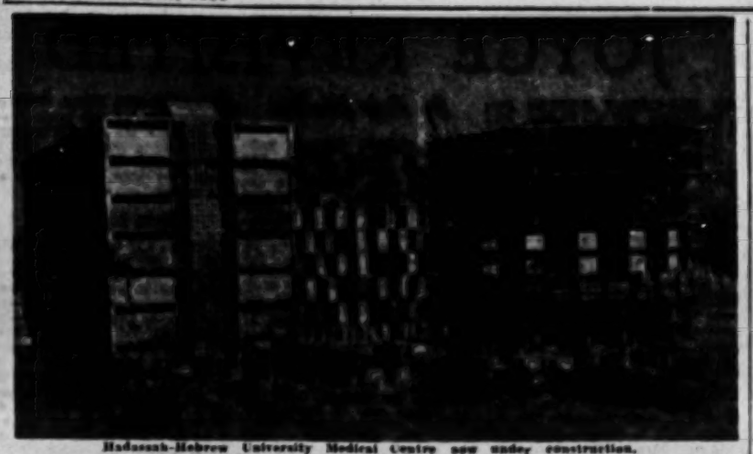
for their invaluable contribution to the success of the 1958 Hadassah Pilgrimage.

Members of the 1958 Hadassah "Pilgrimage" are seen arriving in the s.s. "Jerusalem" and then travelling by bus to all points of Israel. Picture in centre shows them watching display by army girls on the occasion of "Chen Day" and, below that, inspecting the Brandeis Vocational School in Jerusalem. At left, a group is seen before Mount Zion and the walls of the Old City and at right, another group is caught at the entrance to the Jewish National Fund's head office in Jerusalem.

Photos by Meyerowitz, Greenwald, Jessie Zel Lurie



Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre now under construction. At right is the radial unit. Nursing school is at rear. Photo by Lamar.

Medical Centre Fills Urgent Need

By DR. KALMAN J. MANN
Director-General, Hadassah Medical Organization

THE Ein Karem valley was chosen as the Medical Centre site in 1953 by Hadassah, the Hebrew University and the Government. Since then, many settlements have been established in the vicinity; already the city of Jerusalem is lapping at the boundaries of the Centre lands, and the villages of the Jerusalem Corridor form a solid wall around it. Patients from both urban and rural areas will have ready access to it, and this will apply equally to the Jerusalem region and to the other parts of Israel, from which Hadassah's in-patients and out-patients are drawn.

It was no easy matter to prepare the functional programme for the Medical Centre. As it is the only medical training centre in Israel, one had to evaluate not only the needs of Jerusalem and the rest of the country for specialised medical services, but also the needs in terms of physicians, dentists, pharmacists, highly-trained nurses and other para-medical staff.

The joint committee of the Medical Board of Hadassah and the Faculty of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School which prepared the functional programme determined that the Medical Centre would have to provide facilities for research in all the basic sciences of medicine through pre-clinical and research laboratories, as well as clinical laboratories to handle the investigations needed each day for 1,000 out-patients and 550 in-patients. The Centre would also have to provide pre-clinical and clinical teaching facilities for a yearly intake of 75 medical, 25 dental and 25 pharmacy students, as well as 50 student nurses.

These broad objectives were outlined in detailed memoranda dispatched to a subcommittee of the Medical Advisory Board of the Hebrew University and Hadassah in America for their observations, and thence to the architect, Mr. Joseph Neufeld, for his architectural interpretation.

For two years the plans of the functional programme and its architectural expression were discussed back and forth across the ocean by Hadassah and Hebrew University committees in Israel and their advisors in the U.S.A. Finally, the construction of the building was initiated in April 1956.

Eight Floors

What progress has been made to date? Eight floors of the pre-clinical research laboratories and six floors of the clinical laboratories have already been built above ground level. The hospital has already reached the tenth floor. Hidden from the eyes of the observer are two or three floors in the bowels of the earth, for use in times of emergency.

The visitor will notice that the skeleton is composed of five elements. The reinforced concrete forms a framework holding the red Jerusalem stone, the red brick, the white brick and the windows. All this play of colours and materials gives a pleasing lightness to the building.

An interesting feature of the research areas is the central core. This contains installations such as refrigerators and incubators of various temperatures and utility rooms which can be used by either of the departments situated to its right or left. This ingenious common use of facilities by more than one research and pre-clinical department has proved to be a valuable building economy.

From the laboratories, which will be used for the training of students of medicine, dentistry and science, there is a direct route through the clinical laboratories to the radial unit which will house the hospital patients. In the core of this semi-circle will be all the nursing and service facilities that are needed for patient care. The patients will be housed in rooms on the periphery of the semi-circle, with free access to a spacious verandah overlooking the valley of Ein Karem and Mount Herzl. This semi-circular planning is designed to save the nurses the fatigue of walking enormous distances each day to and from their patients. At no point will the nurse be more than a few metres away from the patient. This original concept, developed by Mr. Neufeld, has already found expression in a number of other hospitals recently erected in the U.S.A.

The architect has also introduced a novel concept into the "long unit" of the hospital. Here the patients' rooms are situated centrally with verandahs on both the north and south sides. The southern verandah can be used by the patients in winter, while the nurses will be using the northern verandah as a passage. In summer, the patients can use the northern verandah and leave the southern one for the nurses.

Not far from the "long unit" is the new School of Nursing in a separate building, and an empty plot of land where the Mother and Child Pavilion will be erected before the completion of the whole Centre. (See page 7).

The total floor area of the Centre is planned for 72,000 sq. metres, 22,000 of which will be used for research, pre-clinical and clinical laboratories, lecture halls, and the Administration of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Schools. The remaining area will house the patient facilities in the Out-patient Department and Hospital, the Admission Department, the hotel services that are necessary for an enormous complex of this kind.

The total cost of the Medical Centre, including equipment, is estimated at approximately $24m. The $16,000 members of Hadassah in the U.S. have taken upon themselves the responsibility of covering the cost of the patients' facilities — $17.5m. Their great devotion to this purpose has so far yielded collections of over $10m. The balance of $6.5m. for the research and teaching facilities will be covered by the Hebrew University, with the valuable support of its organized groups of Friends of the University.

The integration of all these facilities into one functional unit will enable students and clinicians to attend lectures, use the laboratories, obtain training in patient care and participate in essential research under one roof.

By 1961 the Medical Centre will be ready to house the multiple facilities of Hadassah and the Hebrew University for the teaching of higher medical sciences, which are now scattered in numerous buildings throughout Jerusalem.

Leo Wissman
CABINET MAKER
extends his best wishes
to the Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School and the Hadassah Organization on the dedication of the new school building.

Saga of American Zionist Medical Unit

U.S. Nurses Came to Fight Epidemics, Stayed to Teach

By MOSHE LEVIN

THE date was June 14, 1918. In New York harbour 13 big, bleak British ships were manoeuvering into position. One of them had a big 519 painted on its side.

It was into "519" that the 45 doctors, dentists, nurses, Rabbi, and administrative personnel shuffled. They were the American Zionist Medical Unit, and they were headed for Palestine in response to an S.O.S. from the war-weary Jewish community who were suffering from malnutrition, typhus, typhoid, Spanish 'flu, pneumonia, and cholera.

Henrietta Szold had been in Palestine six years earlier. She had seen the bad hygienic conditions prevailing, and was then determined to send help from America. On her return to America, she founded Hadassah for that purpose.

Two nurses were chosen to go to Palestine as a vanguard. They were Rose Kaplan and Ray Landy, but in 1915 they left Palestine because the war broke out. Miss Kaplan died in Egypt on the way back.

The war stalled Miss Szold's plans for several years, but in mid-June of 1918, with Palestine calling for urgent aid, the 45-member unit was on its way under the leadership of Mr. Eliahu Ze'ev Lewin-Epstein, a noted Zionist.

The voyage was slow and uneventful until a few days out of Liverpool. Then, at 4 o'clock one morning the alarm was sounded. A submarine was in the area.

The American destroyer escort sank it.

In Alexandria, the medical unit was received by Chaim Weizmann. From the Egyptian port they continued on to Cairo, and from the capital city they went across the desert into Palestine by train.

The then Madeline Epstein, who was born in Providence, Rhode Island and was a public health nurse in New York (she later married Dr. Sam Lewin-Epstein, whom she met on the ship) remembers that the train ride was "terrific":

"Before we left New York we had seen a show called the 'Garden of Allah.' And here it was before our eyes. It was a beautiful, romantic, night, and we were crossing the desert into Palestine.

At the Lydda railway station, the group was split up. Some, including Mrs. Ray Malin-Cutler, went on to Jaffa; others went up to Jerusalem.

Still Working

Mrs. Malin-Cutler, who to this day works in Hadassah several nights a week as a private nurse, says that health conditions were very bad, particularly among the children of Jaffa and Tel Aviv. There was no sugar available, and the children's limbs and abdomens were swollen. They were very underfed.

Mrs. Lewin-Epstein remembers coming into the little Jerusalem station and being met by the late Mrs. Marian Hoofien, who acted as the unit's hostess.

"We were taken to a little house near the Street of the Prophets where we were given quarters. When we awoke on the morning after our arrival, we looked at each other and we saw our faces and hands covered with red spots. We thought we had caught the measles. It turned out to be sand flies.

"This was followed by a round of Gyppie tummy.

"But soon we were fit and we rolled up our sleeves and went to work cleaning up the hospital which had been built by James de Rothschild."

Other members of the medical unit had, in the meantime, gone to Safad to care for tuberculosis patients and open up a hospital there, while some were assigned to social service work in Haifa.

In September, Mr. Lewin-Epstein accompanied by his dentist son, Samuel, arrived from London. Early in October he received an urgent message from Lord Allenby, who was chasing the Turks and Germans out of Galilee, to send urgent medical assistance to Tiberias. A cholera epidemic had broken out.

Mrs. Madeline Lewin-Epstein Cutler as members of the U.S. Zionist Medical Unit in 1918.

(left) and Mrs. Ray Malin-

Mrs. Lewin-Epstein, Mrs. Malin-Cutler, and Miss Kalmensky were the three nurses who volunteered to go. (The last named left the country a year later and is still working as a nurse in New York.)

Mrs. Lewin-Epstein describes the trip from Jerusalem to Tiberias:

"The only way to get there was by horse and drosky. We started out with three carriages. The horses looked as though they would never make it to Tiberias. In fact, we lost one on the way, and picked up a fresh horse at Merhavia.

"It took us 48 hours of constant day and night travelling to make the trip. We rested briefly in a room in Merhavia where the bed bugs were as big as camels.

"After leaving Haifa, we were picked up by a British Army patrol who thought we were spies. But when they saw in my passport that we were identified as a medical unit, they became friendly. We encouraged their friendliness with coffee and sandwiches which they gladly accepted. Fortunately for us, they escorted our group through the hills for a considerable distance. Otherwise we would have gotten lost or we might have toppled over the sides.

"It was dawn when we got to the top of a hill overlooking Tiberias. Old men and women, who were difficult to recognize as human beings, came out to greet us. Somehow they knew we were on the way. When they saw the Magen David insignia on our arms they kissed them as though they were mezzuzot."

Cholera Patients

Mrs. Malin-Cutler was assigned a private house where cholera patients were isolated.

She describes her work:

"The house could hold about 40 at one time. I was the only nurse, but I had help from hired workers. They had to be paid well. Taking care of cholera patients was nothing more than hard, physical labour. No medications, just drinks, drinks, drinks, and hot water bottles and massage."

Mrs. Lewin-Epstein was in charge of the general hospital which was set up at the Torrence Mission. She says that when the medical unit arrived they found that the townspeople were using the Kinneret water to wash their dead, to swim in and to cook. Barbed wire was put up immediately around the shore.

"We poured chlorine in all the cisterns and wells," says Mrs. Lewin-Epstein. "We used so much of it, that when I washed my hair it stood out like wire."

There were so many dead in the city that they were buried in shallow graves, and Mrs. Lewin-Epstein recalls seeing ferociously-hungry dogs pulling out the corpses.

The group had been inoculated in the U.S. against cholera and a host of other diseases, but they still fell ill at times. Mrs. Malin-Cutler was hardest hit. She came down with a serious case of malaria, but only after the cholera was under control.

A crisis appeared one morning when 500 Jewish refugees returned to Palestine from Syria. They had fled from their homes in Palestine to Damascus with the outbreak of the war. When Allenby reached them, they were sent back.

Brought into Tiberias, the medical unit tried to get them

HENRIETTA SZOLD

out of the infested town as quickly as possible. Mrs. Lewin-Epstein contacted an officer of a British motorised unit who was scheduled to go to Jerusalem and elicited from him a promise that he would take the 500 with him in his empty trucks. But since Tiberias was out of bounds to troops, he asked that they meet his column on a hill outside the town.

She organised the group, and weary as they were, the refugees climbed the Tiberias hills. At 3 a.m. they reached the rendezvous spot, but the trucks were nowhere to be seen. With 500 men, women and children on her hands, Mrs. Lewin-Epstein climbed on to a horse and set out in search. She found the officer with his unit down the road. He was sharing in preparation for the trip, but he calmly informed her that he had changed his mind about taking the refugees with him.

Mrs. Lewin-Epstein threatened to call Jerusalem headquarters, and he relented.

The medical unit returned to Jerusalem some time in January.

Married Dentist

Mrs. Lewin-Epstein was married in April of that year. The other nurses lived in a small pension, later changing to the Hotel de France, which now stands near the Medical School.

Henrietta Szold lived with them there for a time. She had returned to Palestine only after the war in 1919. The Zionist leader could not get a permit to enter the country because she was known as a pacifist. For several months she waited in Italy for a permit.

While there she met the family of Viscount Samuel. When he joined his family in Italy, preparatory to taking up his post as first High Commissioner, he smoothed the way for Miss Szold's entry.

The American team had brought with them complete supplies, even to candles. Oil lamps were then in use at the hospital. Mrs. Malin-Cutler recalls an emergency operation on an Arab patient one night when the nurses had to hold lux lamps over the operating table to give the surgeon sufficient light.

The American nurses had to be guides and teachers in addition to their routine work. Language was no difficulty since the population spoke either English or Yiddish, but there was at that time a great campaign to learn Hebrew, and the nurses studied in their spare time.

The Rothschild - Hadassah Hospital, which later became the Alice Seligsberg Vocational School, had to be renovated. The medical team found it a three-storey building of small, private rooms. Walls were torn down and wards were built along American lines.

For entertainment, an amateur dramatic company was formed among the artistically-inclined, which put on Yiddish plays in the newly-built Zion Hall.

Mrs. Malin-Cutler and a friend sold tickets.

When the emergency of war had passed, a schism broke out between the Americans and Palestinians, the latter being extremely critical of the former, Mrs. Malin-Cutler recalls.

"But when they began to realise that we had come to give more than we wanted to get, the bad feelings changed.

"Our work was very hard, but it was done in a romantic atmosphere. I never regretted for one day having come," says Mrs. Malin-Cutler. "In the 40 years I have been here, I have gone to Europe twice. I have not yet been back to America."

The two nurses settled in Jerusalem. Over the last four decades they have raised families and continued to serve in their professions in one form or another. It was from their work and those of their colleagues that Hadassah in Israel grew.

This coming Sunday, when the Henrietta Szold School of Nursing is dedicated at the Medical Centre rising in Ein Karem, Hadassah will accord Mrs. Lewin-Epstein and Mrs. Malin-Cutler scrolls of honour.

E. Nathanson
CABINET MAKER
19 Jaffa Road, Jerusalem. Tel. 8082
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A BLOODLESS IMITATION KING

THE KING OF FLESH AND BLOOD. By Moshe Shamir (Translated by David Patterson). 544 pp. Illus. 6d. IL7.500. London: East and West Library.

By Joel Blocker

MOSHE Shamir's big historical novel about Alexander Jannaeus, the Hasmonaean King, had a notable success when it was first published in Hebrew in 1954, arousing a great deal of interest and controversy, and it has since run through several editions in Israel. The book was hailed as the first real attempt by a young Hebrew author to write what may be called an "Israel" historical novel on a big scale, a novel, that is, about Jews, with a Jewish hero, taking place on the soil of "an expanding Jewish Kingdom. Its fresh, experimental quality, deriving in part from the author's choice of a new kind of theme and in part from the very language of the book, was especially lauded, and the book earned the reputation of being a unique, pioneering venture into a different *genre*.

It has now been translated and published in England, and with the widening of the critical perspective what is most immediately and force fully clear is that Shamir's book is *not* unique or very individual in approach and content, but really very conventional and commonplace, one of a *genre* of books of its kind: flat, lifeless, pedestrian, endlessly episodic, artless "sagas" of famous men and events of the past. It is clear, too, that "The King of Flesh and Blood," as it appears in this new English edition, can be described as an "Israel" book only in the most superficial sense, for although he has chosen a part of local history for his subject, Shamir has allowed himself to be infected, and ultimately ruined, by the worst sort of foreign examples and influences; and it is this, rather than the subject matter, that gives the book its final character.

A Maelstrom of Characters

The cast of main characters alone is immense: Jannaeus, called "Yannai," the tyrant, ambitious, egocentric, cruel, the "king of flesh and blood"; his brother and countertype, Absalom, timid, ineffectual, a puny "writer of history"; Salome, Yannai's wife and former sister-in-law, who loves Yannai but loves Judea more and eventually plots against her husband; Simeon ben-Shetah, her brother, the righteous leader of the Pharisees and Eleazar ben-Pethorah, his Sadducee counterpart; the list could be extended. A host of minor personages, all developed in some detail, also fills these pages: Antipas the Edomite, servant to the interests of both the King and the Queen and ultimately only to his own (his grandson was Herod); Cleopatra and her son, Lathyrus, each determined to rid the world of the other; various Pharisees and Sadducees of secondary importance; Jerusalem merchants; Ashkelon merchants; Acco sailors; Jaffa sailors, etc., all carefully differentiated for the reader's edification. *Plus* myriads of individual city Jews, and village Jews, Greeks and Egyptians of all sorts, miracle-workers, Pietists, ascetics, women of every variety. The list is almost interminable.

Even the most careful reader will have a difficult time keeping it all straight. By the time he finally puts aside this enormous, rambling, chaotic book he is likely to emit a sigh of relief similar to those deep groans of pleasure one can hear rising from the throats of an audience that has just escaped from the 2½-hour ordeal of a Hollywood "Spectacular." The analogy is not meant to be merely facetious. For like those wearying epics of Beverly Hills this painfully diffuse book has something in it for everyone.

> **Yannai's sadism and capricious violence — for the blood-and-guts fans; Cleopatra and her decadent court replete with courtesans and dancing-girls — for those who delight in exotic smut; Greek "Philosophers" stroking the heads of fair-haired youths — for those who are titillated by this classic combination; self-flagellating ascetics doing penance for former sins in the Judean Desert — this for devotees of the Dead Sea Scrolls; assorted meaningless moralisms and epigrams about Jewish military prowess, Greek hedonism, Egyptian decadence, etc. — for those who like their history wrapped up neat.**

Reading Shamir's novel is — to change the metaphor — like casting your eyes very slowly and carefully over a gigantic, multi-coloured mural whose hundreds of little scenes, meeting but never quite blending or connecting, cover an enormous area of wall space; you are dazzled at first by the brilliance of the colours, you can appreciate the precise craftsmanship of the individual parts, but no matter how long and hard you look in trying to perceive the connection, you are unable to understand why all those separate panels are hanging on the wall together, pretending to a unity they obviously do not have.

The truth is that like so many "murals" of this kind, "The King of Flesh and Blood" suffers from an absolute dearth of any real intrinsic interest as a work of art. Not one personage out of the literally hundreds discussed in the book actually comes to life. They are all two-dimensional shadows, hardly even existing as "flesh and blood" for the reader, let alone possessing that additional dimension of meaning that marks a fictional personality as a true *character*; a creation of the whole mind of the artist, aimed at touching the whole mind of the reader. The parade of personalities never ceases for very long, and Yannai himself, the central figure of the book, remains an unrealized and remote abstraction throughout. He possesses a whole catalogue of personal traits (cruelty, ambition etc.) but lacks any recognizable individual personality. The author never gets inside his hero, *never* successfully comes to grips with him, and there exists a curious parallel here between Shamir himself and the other "author" of this book, Yannai's brother, Absalom. The book's first sentence is: "The clatter of footsteps on the chairs shattered Absalom's peace of mind." He never regains it, and while observing his brother's action closely through five long years, Absalom remains abysmally ignorant of Yannai's real motives and character. For Absalom, as for Shamir himself, the riddle of Yannai, the complete man of action, remains inexplicable.

A Confusion of Action

In addition to a surfeit of characters, "The King of Flesh and Blood" is overflowing with all kinds of action: battles, intrigues, murder, fratricide, slaughter, romantic love, seduction, rape, as well as whole sections devoted to pageantry and pomp — which, in this book, are also a kind of action. Despite the multifarious action, however, Shamir's effort lacks the rudiments of a unified plot. So weak and at times nonexistent are the connective threads of plot that whole chapters could be deleted and the order of many others changed without any appreciable difference in overall effect. With all the talk of Greek Philosophy in this book, one can't help being reminded of Aristotle's definition of the "episodic plot" as one in which "there is neither probability nor necessity in the sequence of its episodes," and his warning that unity of plot "does not consist, as some suppose, in its having one man as its subject."

The book concludes with Yannai's return to Jerusalem after having only partially succeeded in enlarging the borders of his kingdom and consolidating his power. It is difficult to understand why the author chose to end the narrative at this point since nothing has really been resolved, and we know from history that in fact Yannai continued to rule for another 25 action-filled years. There is an attempt in the last few pages to suggest a new turn of events in the form of an internal revolt on the part of the Pharisees, but in fact the revolt had been going on for some time and Shamir's decision to end the book abruptly in this manner simply emphasizes the unresolved quality of this particular theme. In this, as in many other respects, the book doesn't really end at all; it simply stops.

A final word about the book's obsession with the power of money: Shamir never loses an opportunity to remind us that economic considerations are decisive in history, that money — to put it bluntly — is the root of all historical change. Unctuous money lenders, shrewd merchants, and cruel tax collectors clutter these pages, and whether it be Yannai trying to raise troops for a new battle or Jewish farmers fleeing to the Judean Desert because they have been overtaxed, the melancholy jingle of coin is always heard in the background. This may be good Marxism, although there is some doubt whether the author of "Das Kapital" really had this sort of thing in mind, but the point is that Shamir's injection of political economy has added still another element of stereotyped characters and situations to a book that is already reeling under a load of similar creations. One is struck at first by what seems to be this peculiar mixture of watered-down Marxism and all the right ingredients of commercial success. It is a little startling to note how snugly and neatly they fit together, and it is only after some historical meditation of one's own that one finally decides it is perhaps not such a surprising combination after all.

MAURICE DARTBOIS: "Composition."
From the artists' current exhibition at Gallery Safrai, Jerusalem.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Just as I was born in Eretz Yisrael and named Lulu, I could have been born at the North Pole. Then I'd be an Eskimo and live in an igloo and drive a dog sled. That's only the beginning of the confession which Ya'acov Ashman puts into the mouth of his leading character in **Lulu** (Hadar, IL 1.900), a humorous book for the children but not far removed from the world of parents and teachers. Illustrated in lively fashion by Elisheva Nadel-Landau.

•

Nitzhona Shel Polly (Polly, a New-fashioned Girl, Hebrew by Shlomo Skulsky, Amihai, IL4.500) is a story for 13-year-old Gadi and Tammi by Lily Thomas Meade and tells of the family of a doctor in one of the most deserted spots in England, of orphaned girls and two strange children who found a new home with this doctor.

•

An attractive tale for 11-year-olds is Richard Henry Horne's **Hamelekh Penguin** (King Penguin, Hebrew by Yardena Hadess, Amihai, no price given), Percy's best friend, a delightful South Seas legend.

•

Is there any man, woman, or child who is not familiar with Prokofieff's Peter Vhagzev (Peter and the Wolf). The book written by Ya'acov Peleg, after the Soviet masters' orchestral legend, is here for the asking.

•

Yemima Chernowitz, who has been content for a long time to sit down and tell short but interesting tales to very young readers a great many of them in rhyme, has come out with a "full-length novel" in the guise of **Bnei'agul Has'tarim** (The Hidden Circle, Newman), all about a club of Tel Aviv children whose adult leader, Mikhael, is a disabled War of Liberation veteran who places before them objectives of mutual aid and assistance to children in trouble.

•

Rachel Lyman Field wrote and illustrated **Hakelev Letz** (Clownie, Hebrew by Yardena Hadass, no price given, Amihai), and begins by saying that that was not always his name. The burden of the story is how this little nameless pup, as yellow as a lemon, who lived in the ruins of a London building, came to earn himself that name. Good for eight-year-olds.

M. H.

. . . and Foreign

FORGIVE? Why what is there to forgive? We didn't do anything in the first place. It was "they," the "others," those uncultured savages who did all those nasty things. When "we," the cultured army take over, we who fight by the rules, things will be different. Just wait till we get rid of "the tyrant" back there in Berlin.

"In Nikolaev the Russian inhabitants of Jewish faith were ... murdered ... by a troop of the 'others.' We heard of this through rumours," relates Peter Bamm, author of **The Invisible Flag** (Signet, 35c), apparently an autobiographical account of a German army doctor's experiences on the Russian front, "which at first we didn't want to, but finally had to believe." According to the author of this book, which first appeared in 1956, action was expected to be taken against the perpetrators of the massacre. For "there was a general feeling of resentment in the army about" it. Why? "Every man regarded it as infamous that the 'others' (by this the author apparently means the S.S.) should be allowed to use for their own ends successes which the army had gained in grim and protracted battle." (If Jews or others had to be slaughtered, why couldn't the army have been entrusted with the job?)

But it appears that even in the army "The virus of anti-Semitism had already gone too deep... After seven years of domination by the 'others,' moral corruption had already made too much progress even among those who would have denied it vigourously." And besides, "the Russians had committed similar atrocities." (The victims of the Nikolaev atrocity were, you recall, not Jews but "Russian inhabitants of Jewish faith," who, what is more, during the battle for the city had taken part in the street fighting; this was, therefore, no vulgar slaughter but a gentlemanly "reprisal.")

Now between the Russian atrocity committers and the "others," the author tells us, "stood the German soldier," who was possessed of the "illusion" that "as soon as the army had won its victory it would be in a position to put a stop to the atrocities." But again, the "others... were lurking in the background. A criminal who will stop at nothing is always more than a match for the decent man who tries to play according to the rules." And the German army is an old hand at the "game" of war, with perhaps the most elaborate rules of any army in history.

Perhaps if it hadn't been so gentlemanly the "others" would not have had such an easy time of it at Nikolaev, at Malmedy, at Lidice, Lublin, Dachau, Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen. The victims were also entitled to a little display of manners, and the survivors are entitled at least to some respect for their intelligence.

•

Apropos the history of the 1940's, several local observers of the South African scene believe that it may be one of the occasional manifestations of rabid pro-Germanism there that prompted the recent banning, by the Ministry of the Interior, of the novel *House of Dolls*. This is the English version of *Brit Habubot*, by the Israel author who calls himself Ka-tzetnik 135633, which deals with the life in a Jewish ghetto in Nazi-occupied Poland and with one aspect of life and death in Auschwitz. The ban, however, was posted in a recent Government Gazette, under the censorship law passed only about a year ago, after the book had been on sale in South Africa for a year and a half, had received an excellent press and had been widely discussed in sermons, lectures, etc. One may assume, therefore, that this is a freak manifestation or the result of some eager young official's desire to prove his mettle, and that good sense will shortly again prevail. In any case, we understand that quarters close to the South African Government are intervening.

M. K.

JOYCE REVISITED

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER By Stanislaus Joyce. (Edited by Richard Ellmann, with a Preface by T. S. Eliot.) Faber, London, 1958. pp. 288. 25s.

By Meir Mindlin

IT'S odd that James Joyce's brother Stanislaus should have waited so long to set down his recollections, for he was obsessed with him and should have written it out of his system; it was also unfortunate for us that he started so late, for when he died in 1955 at the age of 70 he had only completed about half the book. What we have is invaluable to the student of Joyce and of great interest to anyone who has read him, for Stanislaus writes well and honestly, and emerges as a man with a strong and engaging personality, and we easily forgive him his occasional slip into rhetoric or homily. He was his brother's constant companion (his Sancho Panza, in a sense) till James's twentieth year and later joined him in Trieste for about a decade, remaining there to become a professor of English after James went on to Paris.

It is especially regrettable that the book breaks off in 1908, since we have little first-hand material on the ensuing Triestine period (when the "Portrait of the Artist" and "Exiles" were written and "Ulysses" was begun), one which only Stanislaus could have illuminated. As Mr. Eliot remarks in his preface, while the account we are given satisfies our natural curiosity about a great writer, it is above all valuable for the light it throws on the work of so autobiographical a writer as Joyce.

Father Portrayed

Stanislaus's chief contribution to the story known to every reader of the "Portrait" and "Ulysses" is the picture of their father, John Joyce/Simon Dedalus. Portrayed by James in the novels as a convivial, garrulous, ne'er-do-well *bon vivant* dropping in the social scale from gentility to poverty through his own unaided efforts, he emerges from Stanislaus's book a vicious, scottish drunkard. In one terrible drunken seizure he tried to strangle their mother, and was only prevented from doing so when James jumped on his back and tumbled him over, while at their mother's deathbed, in a vile drunken humour, "he walked about the room muttering and then, coming to the foot of the bed, he blurted out: 'I'm finished. I can't do any more. If you can't get well, die. Die and be damned to you!'"

Stanislaus gives a convincing explanation for the difference of their feelings towards their father:

> **My brother was less affected by these scenes than I was, though they certainly influenced his attitude towards marriage and family life... The first short stories he wrote at school ... were already in the style of "Dubliners." But that attachment to his father, which was to be one of the dominant motives in his character, remained unchanged. When he went up to Cheapgower, the home he left was moderately prosperous and happy. He came back to it when a holiday atmosphere prevailed at Christmas and, so well as I remember, at Easter, and during the long summer vacation. Summer is always a boon, and the "wild freshness of morning" clings about early memories. As he remained at college until he was almost ten, he knew only the more gracious aspect of our family life, the more amiable side of my father's character, and the image of him formed in those years was never to be effaced.**

Death Scene

Stanislaus also gives a more detailed account of the famous scene at their mother's deathbed (which is such an important motif in "Ulysses") than that in the memoir he wrote, soon after his brother's death, for an Italian newspaper, and which appeared in English in the 'Hudson Review.' Unlike the more dramatic incident flashbacked in the novel, their mother was already unconscious when an importunate uncle gestured to James and Stanislaus to join the family in prayers for her, and they refused.

Stanislaus gives us many of the original incidents and characters to be found in James's work, and it would appear that he gave his brother many, if not most, of the ideas for the stories in "Dubliners." He arranged the poems of "Chamber Music" in sequence and gave them that title (which conflicts with the story told by Gorman in his biography, upon which an elaborate commentary has been based) and prevented James from stopping publication of the volume at the last moment.

A claim originally made in the above-mentioned memoir and repeated here, that during two periods of his life James became an alcoholic and that Stanislaus saved him from himself, must be taken with considerable reserve. If we are to take Stanislaus's word, James was a confirmed and far-gone alcoholic at the time he was writing his greatest works. Aside from the lack of confirmation from other sources, the internal evidence of the works themselves, marvellously lucid and coherent, with the most intricately engineered structures, belie this assertion. Perhaps Stanislaus's excessive sensitivity to drunkenness, caused by his father's alcoholism, made him exaggerate his brother's tippling, also inflating his protective role. For a decisive clarification of this matter we must wait for Mr. Ellmann's forthcoming biography; in his introduction Mr. Ellmann seems to take Stanislaus at his word.

Style Exercises

One of the most interesting bits of information given by Stanislaus is that the adolescent James would "exercise" in the styles of various prose masters — Carlyle, Newman, Macaulay, De Quincey, Ruskin, and others — so that the maternity hospital episode in "Ulysses," written in a series of parodies of classic prose writers, must have begged to be written that way, as an exercise in stylistic *tours de force*.

Stanislaus gives us a vivid and convincing picture of Joyce the son, brother, and student, though he does not penetrate very deeply into Joyce the artist, close as he was to him, and acting as his "whetstone." Nevertheless, there are many insights in the book, such as the following observation, which might apply to our situation as well:

> **In "A Portrait of the Artist," Dedalus speaks of a certain disadvantage at which Irish writers find themselves in using the English language. The very slight differences in the shades of meaning which English words may have for Englishmen can give pause, I fancy, only to Irishmen like Yeats or my brother, whose sensibility to words applies extreme tests. To me it seems that the real disadvantage of Irishmen is of quite a different nature. In Ireland, a country which has seen revolutions in every generation, there is properly speaking no national tradition. Nothing is stable in the country; nothing is stable in the minds of the people. When the Irish artist begins to write, he has to create his moral world from chaos by himself, for himself. Yet, though this is an enormous disadvantage for a host of writers of good average talent, it proves to be an enormous advantage for men of original genius, such as Shaw, Yeats or my brother.**

Readers' Letters

JULES ROMAINS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Thank you very much for printing my little note concerning Jules Romains in your issue of April 25. Now I should like to request the courtesy of your columns to thank the surprisingly large number of readers who answered my request so promptly and enthusiastically. I should also like to use this opportunity to answer their various questions, as I see that it will be impossible for me to answer each letter individually.

Only a few months ago I finished reading the 27th and final volume of Romains' *Hommes de Bonne Volonté*, at the end of which the author takes leave of his faithful reader in a letter which prompted me to write to him c/o Flammarion Editeurs, 26 Rue Racine, Paris, France, to thank him for the wonderful experience. I received a charming letter in return in which the author said how happy he was to receive a letter from Israel, a country in which he would like to be read and understood. Every sign of life coming to him from Israel, he said, was precious to him. I therefore thought of gathering his spiritual family, and anyone who wishes may write to him care of his publisher.

For the benefit of other correspondents who asked, volumes 19-24 were published by Editions de la Maison Française, Inc., New York, during the years 1941-44. Volumes 25-27 were published in France in 1946, by Flammarion. Several novels, plays and essays have been published since the war.

May I also venture to suggest that the proper officials in Israel take up this matter, so that the people of Israel may meet this remarkable human being and vice versa.

Yours, etc.
ANN LAZARUS
Binyamina.

Editor's Note: It has been reported that Monsieur Romains will arrive in Israel for a visit in mid-July, aboard the s.s. Theodor Herzl.

On Book Reviews

An American book review editor: "I intend no disrespect for the ladies, but when I ask professors to review books I tell them to write not for their colleagues but for their colleagues' wives."

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Chess

June 13, 1958

Problem No. 1153
E. Petite, Oviedo, Spain
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Kb7; Qe4; Rd3, Rd5; Pa4, Bd4; Kte6, Kt4, Pe3. (9)
Ke4; Qh1; Rf3; Pg6. (4)
White mates in two.

Problem No. 1154
A. Ben Menahem, Sarid
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Ke3; Qe1; Rb7, Re7; Bb4; Kte7. Kt f2; Pb2, b3, f4, g5. (11)
Ke4; Kte5, Ktg4. (3)
Selfmate in 5½

Solutions: Problem No. 1147 (Wester): 1.c4? some near tries are neatly defeated: 1.Ba2? Kte8!; 1. e7? Rf8!; 1.Qb4? Rf4! Problem No. 1148 (Popov): 1. Kte8.

National Team Championship

The meeting of ASA and Zahal teams will undoubtedly be the most interesting event in the 4th round of the N.T.C., division "A," which will be held tomorrow. Both teams are composed of young players the majority of whom have in recent years been members of the Zahal team. "Reti," Jerusalem and "Lasker" are almost sure winners against the P.O. Workers, Hadera and Haifa respectively.

The Histadrut team championship was won, for the second consecutive year, by Bat Yam which scored a major victory of 44: 1½ over Kiryat-Shalom in the final round. Final results: Bat Yam 28½, Ramat Gan 26, Holon 25½, K. Shalom 21½, Hev. Hashmal 19½, Ramat Hayal 18½, Bitsaron 16, Bank Leumi 12½.

In the Olympic Selection tournament, Dinner and Kreidman were in the lead with 3 points each, Pilabchik and Blumenfeld 2½, Smiltiner 1. The following game was played in round four:

Game No. 716
White: **Smiltiner**
Black: **Dinner**

1. g3 Kt f6 2. Bg2 g6 3. d4 c5 4. Kt f3 c:d 5. 0-0 Bg7 6. Kt:d 0-0 7. c3 d5 8. Kt d2 e5 9. Kt c2 Kt e6 10. Kt e3 b6 11. Bc3 Bf5 12. Qd2 Kt e4 13. Qc1 Kh7 14. Rd1 Kt f6 15. Bc5 Re8 16. Kt e3 Bb6 17. Kt:d5 B:Kt 18. B:Kt B:B 19. e4 Kt d4 20. B:B Kt:B 21. c:B R:e2 22. Kt:d4 Re5 23. Kt b5 Qd7 24. Kt c6 Rd8 25. Qd2 Rb5 26. d4 Qb3 27. f3 Bd4+ 28. Q:B Q:B Q:h2+ 29. Kf1 Q:g2 30. Kt d5 Q f3+ 31. Ke1 R:Kt 32. Q R8+ 33. Kd2 Q:Q. White resigns.

The Natanya "Recreation" tournament will open on Monday, June 16, with some 50 graded players taking part and will continue for 6 days under the Swiss system.

Israel Problemists' Association

The Israel Chess Composition will be fully represented in the Weisberg Memorial book which is now under preparation. Composers should send selected problems, life story and photo to. E. Fasher. **In the 1957 heipmates tournament** (Judges: Nanning and Wijker) Israel composers won all top places: First — Y. Hillel (A.H. 1183), Second — U. Grinblat (A. H. 1086), Third — Y. Tharler (Lam. 192). **J. Retter and A. Grinblat** won first prize in the international tourney of the Czechoslovakian Problemists. **The I.P.A.** has been invited to take part in the Chigorin Memorial tourney held by the U.S.S.R. There are four sections: Endgames (Judges: Kfar), Twomovers (Umnov), Threemovers (Petrovic) Fourmovers and over (Pachman). Entries (Maximum 5 in each section) should be sent to E. Fasher, before 15.9.58.

The Race Against Time

The old rivals, Reshevsky and Najdorf, met some time ago in the Dallas international tournament. The Argentinian played a wonderful game but unfortunately overstepped the time limit on the 29th move.

Game No. 717
White: **Najdorf**
Black: **Reshevsky**

1.d4 Kt f6 2.c4 e6 3.Kt f3 b6 4.g3 Bb7 5.Bg2 Be7 6.0-0 0-0 7.Kt c3 Kte4 8.Q c2 Kt:c3 9.Q:c3 f5 10.b3 Bf6 11.Bb2 Qe7 12.Rad1 a5 13.Kte1 B:g2 14.Kt:g2 Kte6 15.Qf3 a4 16.e4 e5 17.d5 f:e 18.Q:e4 Kta5 19.d6 c:d 20.b4 Ktc4 21.Kte3 Qe6 22.Kt d5 Rab8 23.Rfe1 Bd8 24.a3 b5 25.c:b R:b6 26.Kt c3 Rb7 27.Kt:e4 Re7 28.Qc3 Qf6 29.Q:f5 R:f5 30.Kt c6 Bb6 31.Kt e4 Bd4 32.B:d4 Kt:d4 33.Re8 d5 34.Kt d6 Rf8 35.Kg2 Ra6 36.R:e5 Kt c2 37.Rd:d5 R:a3 38.Kt f5 Ra2 39.Re7 Kt:b4. White overstepped the time limit.

Stamp of the Week

This week I fell for a new and vivid set of stamps issued by Malta. There are three stamps in this set and I give you three reasons for buying them.

Each stamp is beautifully produced. All the designs have a bold futuristic theme which will appeal especially to collectors who want artistry in their stamps as well as variety. Third, the value of this new set will rise in time.

The three stamps are issued by Malta to boost technical education in the island, or rather the three islands—one tends to overlook little Gozo and still smaller Comino.

These are the most attractive set of British colonials I have found since Malta's George Cross commemoratives were issued nearly a year ago.

Whether or not colonials are your great love, they have proved a good investment to collectors the world over. As a modest example of how prices rise, I recall that I paid 3/6d last summer for the George Cross set. My dealer is now selling it at 4/6d, an increase of nearly 30 per cent in less than 12 months.

Checking through the catalogue; the highest value I can find for a stamp from Malta is £300 marked against the 1d buff imperforate issued in 1860.

The new Maltese set is printed in photogravure, perforated 14 and costs 2/2d in London.

J.A.A.

A Woman's Book

By PAULA ARNOLD

THROUGH THE SWORD GATES by Barbara Goolden. 245 pp. 16/. London: Heinemann.

THE title of this story about a large and on the whole happy family is taken from a poem by Robert Bridges. The sword gates lead from sheltered childhood into the world beyond. There is very little story, but the characters are well drawn, especially the large, beautiful, placid mother of four and her little boy of eight, who is quite adorable and very much alive.

Thelma, the mother, quite rightly determines to marry as soon as she can, being convinced that this is her "thing," and when her husband dies, she gets herself another very soon, in the same unhurried and sensible way as she did the first time. They live on the ouskirts of Cambridge, easily recognizable under another name, and the young stepfather is a don, temperamental but nice enough.

Miss Goolden is somewhat outmoded in her statistics, still speaking of two million redundant women in the British Isles. According to the census of 1951, there is already a preponderance of boys up to the age of fourteen, and an equality in numbers up to the age of thirty. By 1983 the ratio named by Miss Goolden will have been almost reversed. This is by the by, however. The book is good-tempered and humorous, though the fun is sometimes rather obvious ("People are so against only children, and limited armaments, and so on. Everything has to be produced in bulk. I wonder if it's wise.") It is one of the entertainments soon forgotten, I fear, but pleasant while it lasts. Definitely a women's book.

Publications Received

SHIRAT MILHAMA UGEVURA BEYESRAEL. Collected and edited by Reuven Grossman and Sh. Shpan. Hebrew martial and heroic poetry from Bible to the present. 448 pp. Jerusalem: Israel Defence Forces.

JUDAH A. JOFFE BOOK. (In Yiddish.) Edited by Yudel Mark. 396 pp. New York: YIVO Institute for Jewish Research.

HAAM HA'AHRON. Poems. By T. Carmi. 82 pp. Jerusalem: Makbarot Lasifrut.

ZORBA HATEVANI. By Nikos Kazantzakis. Translated from the English by Hanokh Kiel, the only one of the late Greek author's works to appear in Hebrew. 305 pp. Tel Aviv: Am Oved Popular Library Series.

NEIE ZEITEN. By David Flinker. A novel, in two volumes, in Yiddish, set in Poland between the two World Wars. 756 pp. Buenos Aires: Central Union of Polish Jews in Argentina.

BRIDGE

STRENGTH THROUGH WEAKNESS

By JERUSALEMITE

S. 3
H. A K J 6 5
D. 10 9 8
C. A 9 7 4

W E
S

S. K 9 6
H. 7 2
D. A K 7 6 5 3
C. J 8

THIS hand was dealt in a rubber bridge game in Tel Aviv some time ago. North started the auction with one heart, South called two diamonds, and North capped this with two hearts. Mr. Grunpeter, sitting South, now stood up to his reputation and jumped singlehanded to three no-trumps. Two no-trumps was the proper call, of course; but it would in all likelihood also have landed the pair in the same final contract. Our readers will agree, however, that five diamonds would have been much better.

West played the four of spades, and East put up the queen. Declarer took stock of the situation. He had to find three tricks. If West held three hearts to the queen, a finesse would win the game. But the odds against such a favourable break were heavy. Diamonds offered much better chances, because a simple split would do. But this suit was blocked; and since the king of spades had to go to the very first trick, how should South later reenter the closed hand?

The solution was all there for the asking. Taking West's opening lead as a clue that spades would split favourably, Mr. Grunpeter won the first trick — he could not afford to let East shoot another spade through him — and promptly *returned the suit*, ditching a diamond from dummy! West was now at leisure to collect his four winners, and he later exited with a club. Dummy's ace went up, and declarer then switched to his diamonds, reserving himself the right to try the hearts if need be later on. Fortunately for him diamonds broke evenly, and Mr. Grunpeter claimed the rest.

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